PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide in India. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,219—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL AS...

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 5th Feb. |
| † BALLAARAT | 4890 | W. J. Nantes | 12th „ |
| * CARTHAGE | 5287 | J. R. Lendon | 19th „ |
| B.M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 26th „ |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 5th Mar. |
| B.M. EGYPT | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 12th „ |
| * CARTHAGE | 5287 | J. R. Lendon | 19th „ |
| B.M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 26th „ |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 2nd April. |
| B.M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 9th „ |
| * VALETTA | 5018 | C. Gadd | 16th „ |
| B.M.L. CARTHAGE | 5287 | J. R. Lendon | 23rd „ |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 30th „ |
| B.M.L. EGYPT | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 7th May. |
| * VALETTA | 5018 | C. Gadd | 14th „ |
| B.M.L. | .. | ...... | 21st „ |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 28th „ |
| B.M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 4th June. |
| * VALETTA | 5018 | C. Gadd | 11th „ |
| B.M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 18th „ |

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,213 | 1st Feb., 1898. |
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,140 | 1st March 1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | R. Mayer | 3,878 | 12th Feb., '98. |
| AMPHITRITE | G. Costanzo | 3,820 | 12th Mar. 1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | L. Brelich. | 4,253 | 21st Feb., 1898 |

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan., 9, 1897.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| LAOS | 6,090 | Flandin | Friday. 18th Feb., 1898. |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | Tuesday. 15th March 1898 |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 12th April, 1898. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| MELBOURNE | 4,080 | Ducdateau | 10th Feb. 1898. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 1st Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA" 2,040 tons, on the 3rd Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1.996 tons, on or about 7th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 3rd Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR MOZAMBIQUE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 11th Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st January, 1898.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFARI | Kiene | 1,432 | 18th Feb. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

| | |
|---|---|
| EAST LONDON | MADEIRA |
| ALGOA BAY | and |
| CAPE TOWN | SOUTHAMPTON |

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 27th January, 1898.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough : it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years i my hospital and private practice, and found it of grat benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalle remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

## —BASS'S BEER—

BOTTLED BY
FOSTER AND STONE

## GUINESS'S —DUBLIN STOUT.—

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
BY IND COOPE & CO.

THE CELEBRATED BOCK ALE,
BY MESSIEURS GRUBER ET CIE.,
As used iu the Principal Hotels and Restaurants in Europe.

BECK'S PILSENER BEER.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£270,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

## MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.
## THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES.

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

| | | | Rs. | | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model "Z" Gents' Roadster, 33lbs. | | Cash. | 450 | Credit. | 500 |
| „ "P" „ Roadster, 32lbs. | | „ | 410 | „ | 456 |
| „ "S" „ Roadster, 35lbs. | | „ | 330 | „ | 372 |
| „ "O" „ Road Racer, 26lbs. | | „ | 400 | „ | 445 |
| „ "R" „ Road Racer, 29lbs. | | „ | 330 | „ | 372 |
| „ "G" Lady's Roadster, 31lbs. | | „ | 410 | „ | 456 |
| „ "H" „ Roadster, 34lbs. | | „ | 330 | „ | 372 |
| „ "N" Girls' Roadster, 30lbs. | | „ | 200 | „ | 220 |
| „ "5" Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs | | „ | 525 | „ | 585 |

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## PLAGUE PREVENTATIVES.

CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY

MURKIMAR PILLS—Antiseptic, Prophylactic and Preventative : employed as a Perfect safeguard against the attacks of Bubonic Plague, Malaria, Typhoid Fevers and Cholera, per box of 16 Pills, Ans. 4.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC—As a Preventative a small dose every morning prevents and wards off attacks of Epidemic Fevers, Plague, &c., and Chill and Ague disappear under its wonderful effects as if by Magic. MANY CASES of BUBONIC PLAGUE have been CURED by this wonderful Remedy ; it is worth trying. Re. 1.

QUININE PILLS—of different strength. Tasteless and convenient to take.

QUININE WINE—Gives Tonic to the System and makes it a proof against attacks of Fever Epidemic or otherwise. Ans. 12 and Re. 1.

&c., &c., &c.

DISINFECTANTS.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE, in all sizes.
CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT FLUID, by bottles and gallons.
CARBOLIC POWDER, of recognized strength in all quantities.
IODINE CRYSTALS AND TINCTURE.
PERMANGANET OF POTASH CRYSTALS.
CONDY'S FLUID GENUINE.
EUCALYPTUS OIL.
SANITAS OIL.
EUCALYPTUS DISINFECTANT—composed of Eucalyptus and Thyme.
NAPHTHALINE, in Balls or Powder.
SANOPENNIES, for hanging in the Rooms.
INDIA AIR PURIFIER, in handsome frames.
SULPHUR Rocks and Powder.
&c., &c., &c.

Chemists. MADON SONS & CO., Druggists.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

## SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
## "AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

## GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1898.

JUSTICES ELECTION.

THE SAID ELECTION being a "CONTESTED ELECTION" I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act the names of all the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as Proposers and Seconders:—

| No. | Name of the Candidate. | Abode. | Description. | Nominated by | Seconded by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Hon Mr Pherozesha Merwanji Mehta, M A, C I E | Khambala Hill | Barrister-at-law | Dr Rustomji Nasserwanji Khory, M D, M R C P<br>Sir George Cotton | Mr Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, L M and S<br>Sir Jemsetji Jijibhai, Bart, CSI |
| 2 | Mr Darasha Ratanji Chichgar | Karelwady | Shipping Agent | Mr T J Bennett | The Hon Mr Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar |
| 3 | Mr Pestonji Naserwanji Wadia | Gawalia Tank Road | Secretary to the Hon. Byramji Jijibhai Trust Settlement | Mr Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni, B A, LL B<br>Sir George Cotton | Mr Mirza Husien Khan<br>Sir Jamsetsi Jijibhai, Bart, CSI |
| 4 | Dr Edward Freeman Underwood, MA, M D, Ph D | 79, Meadows Street | Aurist and Gynoecologist | Mr Mirza Husen Khan<br>Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart, CSI<br>Mr Kallandas Kishandas, B A | Mr C S Hewett<br>Surg-Lt-Col H W B Boyd, F R C S I<br>Mr Mir Aun Ali |
| 5 | The Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare, B A, LL B | Angria's Wady, Girgaum Back Road | Pleader, High Court | The Hon Mr Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar | Mr Maneksha J Talyarkhan, B A, LL B |
| 6 | Mr Kavasji Hormusji, G G M C | No 202, Girgaum Road | Medical Practitioner | Sir George Cotton<br>Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart, CSI | Mr Bomanji Dinshah Petit<br>The Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar |
| 7 | Mr Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar, B A, LL B | Jambulwady Lane, Kalbadevi Road | Pleader, High Court | Mr G W Roughton<br>Professor O V Muller | The Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar<br>The Hon Mr Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar |
| 8 | Mr Dinshah Bomanji Master | No 37, Girgaum Road | Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery | The Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar<br>Mr Framroz Rustomji Joshi<br>Mr Jehangir Byramji Murzban | Mr Ismail Jan Mahomed, L M and S<br>Mr Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, L M and S<br>Khan Saheb Fakirji Jivaji, |
| 9 | Mr Eknath Raghunath Khote | Malabar Hill | Merchant | The Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar<br>Mr R H Macaulay | Mr Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar<br>The Hon Mr Alexander Abercrombie |
| 10 | Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B A, L L B | Dongersy Road, Malabar Hill | Pleader, High Court | Sir George Cotton<br>Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart, CSI<br>The Hon Mr Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, M A, LL B | The Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar<br>Mr Mirza Abas Ali Beg<br>Mr Lakhmidas Khimji |
| 11 | Mr Jamsetji Karsetji Jamsetji | Mazagon Castle | Merchant | The Hon Mr W C Hughes | Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart, CSI |
| 12 | Mr Kalabhai Lalloobhai | Girgaum Back Road | Pleader, High Court | Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart, CSI<br>The Hon Mr Fazalbhai Visram<br>The Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar | Sir George Cotton<br>Mr Goverdhandas Goculdas Tijpal<br>Mr Mirza Abas Ali Beg |
| 13 | Mr Hormusji Karsetji Kuriavala | Frere Road Fort | Collector of Income Tax | Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart, CSI | Mr Mirza Abas Ali Beg |
| 14 | Mr Jamsetji Karsetji Kama | Bellasis Road | Solicitor, High Court and Notary Public | The Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar<br>The Hon Mr Fazalbhai Visram<br>Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart, CSI | This Hon Mr Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar<br>Mr G W Roughton<br>Mr S A Nathan |
| 15 | Dr D A De Monte, M D | Mahim Castones Road | Medical Practitioner | Mr Nanabhai Naoroji Katrak, L M & S<br>Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula<br>Mr G W Roughton | The Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar<br>Mr Mirza Hussin Khan<br>Mr Maneksha J Talyarkhan, B A, LLB |
| 16 | Mr G W Roughton | Wellington Lines, Esplanade | Attorney of the High Court and Notary Public | Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart, CSI<br>The Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar | The Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar<br>Professor O V Muller |
| 17 | Mr Kaikhashru Novroji Kabraji | Middle Colaba | Journalist | Sir George Cotton<br>Professor O V Muller | Mr G W Roughton<br>Mr Kaikhashru Novroji Kabraji |
| 18 | Mr Hasambhai Visram | Warden Road | Merchant | Mr Ahmedbhai Habibbhai | Mr Mulraj Khataw |
| 19 | Mr Mahomed Hajibhai Lalji | Walkeshwar Road | Merchant | The Hon Mr Fazalbhai Visram<br>Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula<br>Mr Dinsha Edalji Vachha, | Mr Dosabhai K Patel, L M & S<br>Mr Jagmohandas Vandravandas<br>Mr A G Viegas, L M & S |
| 20 | Mr H G Gell | Ridge Road, Malabar Hill | Ag Commissioner of Police | Sir George Cotton<br>Mr Gratton Geary | Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdulali<br>Mr Navroji Sorabji Talati |
| 21 | Mr J L Britto | Nesbit Lane | Ag Asstt Registrar High Court Bombay Appellate side | The Hon Mr Gokaldas Kahandas Parakh, B A, LL B<br>Mr Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar BA LLB | Mr Joseph Bocarro<br>Mr Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia |
| 22 | Mr Fardunji Nasarvanji Bisni | Byculla, near Railway Station | Medical Practitioner | Mr Luis Maria Valladares<br>Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Bart, CSI<br>Mr Harkisondas Narrotamdas<br>Mr Virchand Dipchand, CIE | Mr D J Ferreira, BA, LLB<br>The Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar<br>Mr Kharsetji Mancherji Navroji Banaji<br>Surg-Major H P Dimmock |
| 23 | Fardunji Sorabji Talearkhan | Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill | Barrister-at-law | Surg Lt-Col H W B Boyd, F R C S I | The Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar |
| 24 | Mr Ardeshar Dadabhai Modi, L M & S | Charni Road | Medical Practitioner | The Hon Dr Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar | Mr Jijibhai Pestonji Nicholson, L M & S |
| 25 | Mr R H Vincent, C I E | Malabar Hill | Commr of Police | Mr H G Gell<br>Mr T W Cuffe | Mr J Crummy<br>Mr Grattan Geary |

Under Section 28 (a) of the aforesaid Act I also hereby give notice that the POLL will be taken at a Meeting of the Justices to be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, on 7th FEBRUARY, 1898, at 4 P. M.

VOTING PAPERS will be issued to those entitled to vote only at the meeting.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay 31st January, 1897.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 23rd and 24th February.

Prospectuses and all information may be obtained from the Undersigned on application.

A. J. PEILE, R. A., Honorary Secretary.
R. A. WILLIS, Honorary Treasurer.
Apollo Bunder, Sirdar's Mansion.

### NOTICE.

MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE MEETING for the ELECTION of SIXTEEN MEMBERS of the Municipal Corporation will be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1898, at 4 P.M.

P. C. H. SNOW, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 31st January, 1898.

### BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in Bombay early in March 1898. 58 Prizes offered. The last day for receiving works will be March 1st. For prospectus, etc., apply to the Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

### NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the B. L. Guns, at the Mahaluxmi Fort, at 10 a.m., on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1898.

H. G. GELL, Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 31st January, 1898.

### BANDRA QUARANTINE.

THE MUNICIPAL inspection at the Railway Station and the Causeway is discontinued from to-day, but the Municipality will continue to issue passes to those residents of Bandra who are entitled to same under the New Rules.

N. FUTEHALLY, Vice-President, Bandra Municipality, and Plague Authority.
31st January, 1898.

### BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 9th February, 1898, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee
II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the New Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st February, 1898.

### THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING called for WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, is POSTPONED until THURSDAY, the 8th idem, at noon.

CLEMENT POOLE, Secretary.
Bombay, 31st January, 1898.

### TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 3rd March, 1898, for the SUPPLY of Pawlins of sizes (more or less) to the Bombay, Quetta, Mhow and Karachi Arsenals, Poona Depot, and Factories at Kirkee and Bombay, from 1st April, 1898, to the 31st March, 1899. The term "more" includes the supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original Tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the Pawlins (more or less) for the supply of which Tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which in the event of Tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10th to 28th February 1898, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., on payment at the rate of Re. one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1898. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M., and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

T. FOWLE, Major, R. A., Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay, 28th January, 1898.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for SUPPLY of the undermentioned Articles required by the Poona Cantonment Committee commencing from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899:—

*a* Stationery.
*b* Disinfectants.
*c* Petty Conservancy Supplies such as brooms, baskets &c.
*d* Kerosine Oil for Public Lighting.
*e* Supply of bullocks and drivers for rubbish, water-carts, beef and mutton vans and filth carts for the Slaughter Yard.
*f* Supply of calves for Vaccination.
*g* Supply of iron, wood and other articles.

2. Blank Tender forms and documents showing the conditions to be complied with by the persons whose Tender is accepted and the earnest money required, will be supplied on payment of eight annas and postage fee at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee.

3. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the office of the Secretary Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 noon, on the 14th February, 1898.

4. The Undersigned will refuse to receive any Tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover.

5. The authority to accept a Tender vests in the Cantonment Committee, who will at their discretion accept the highest or lowest or any other Tender, or reject any or all Tenders submitted.

6. The communication of acceptance of Tender will be put in course of transmission at any time within one month from the last day on which the Tenders are due.

E. D. NEWNHAM SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel, Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona.
Poona, 27th January, 1898.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDINGS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, HIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st instant, at 3-30 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the building, street Nos. 161-166, at Nowrojee Hill, Doongry, and also at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of a building, situated on the west side of and behind the property, Street No. 2, De Lima Street, Mazagon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st February, 1898.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 30 BALES AMERICAN DRILLS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., the following:—

On account and risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr. Hajee Jeewa Noormahomed—

30 bales American Pepperill Drills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale when a lot is knocked to the purchaser, and the balance to be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the day of the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CYCLISTS. AUCTION SALE OF CYCLES.

By order of the consignees Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, with a view of introducing them into the Bombay Market, the following consignment of high grade cycles:—

Consignment received from Wolverhampton.

THE ELSTON
4 gentlemen's safety with 1 1-2 cushion tyres
1 ladies' " " 1 1-2 "

They have patent detachable chain wheel and crank, ball bearing, with sterling lock, dust-proof and oil retaining tubes. Front wheel 28in., back wheel 26in., tangent spoke, and cork handles.

Consignment 2. THE PEERLESS
1 gentlemen's safety with 1 1-2 cushion tyres.
1 " " " 1 1-4 " "
1 ladies' " " 1 1-2 " "
1 " " " 1 1-4 " "

They have tangent spokes, ball bearings throughout, and are enamelled black with gold lines.

Consignment 3. THE VICTOR.
4 gentlemen's safety.
3 ladies' "

With Dunlop's tyres, Westwood rims, and detachable brake.

Also a small consignment of cycle lamps, bells, and Dunlop best tropical tubes.

Each machine will be sold singly to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale when a lot is knocked to the purchaser, and the balance to be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the day of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st February, 1898.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling, Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 8, only.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.




STORES BOOKSELLERS.

COLONIAL SERIES OF BOOKS.

PRICE Re. 1-8 EACH VOLUME.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Lost Illusion | Leslie Keith. |
| The Plan of Campaign | Mabel Robinson. |
| A Double Knot | G. Manville Fenn. |
| The Stone Dragon | Murray Gilchrist. |
| Jack's Father | W. E. Norris. |
| A Vicar's Wife | Evelyn Dickinson. |
| Jim B. A. Story | F. S. Carew. |
| A Reverend Gentleman | J. M. Cobban. |
| The Poison of Asps | R. Orton Prowse. |
| Alderdene | |
| Only a Guard-room Dog | Mrs. Cuthell. |
| Children of this World | Ellen F. Pinsent. |
| A Cavalier's Ladye | Mrs. Dicker. |
| Hepsy Gipsy | L. T. Meade. |
| Toddleben's Hero | M. M. Blake. |
| The Gods give my Donkey Wings | Angus Evan Abbott. |
| My Stewardship | E. M'Queen Gray. |
| My Land of Beulah | Mrs. Leith Adams. |
| Jaco Treloar | J. H. Pearce. |

THE SECRET OF MADAME DE MONLUC. By the Author of "Mdlle. Mori."

BUMPS. By Mrs. Parr, Author of "Adam and Eve."

IN TENT AND BUNGALOW. By the Author, of "Indian Idylls."

*Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., draw attention to the exceptionally low Price at which the above Colonial Volumes are sold, viz., Re. 1-8 per Volume. The ordinary Price for this series is Rs. 2-0 per Volume.*

### CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS. ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Crest correctly Engraved from | 6 | 0 |
| Crest and Motto | 8 | 0 |
| Crest and Monogram | 10 | 8 |
| Monograms only from | 5 | 0 |
| Address Engraved one line, any style | 4 | 0 |
| Address two lines, any style | 6 | 0 |

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions | 0 | 4 |
| Note Paper or Envelopes any colour, per 100 impressions | 0 | 8 |
| Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 impressions | 2 | 0 |

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved | 3 | 8 |
| 100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved | 4 | 0 |

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards | 1 | 8 |
| Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards | 2 | 0 |

REGIMENTAL CRESTS. { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES. { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN RANGOON.

A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 400 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street part facing Fytch Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.

Offers will be received for whole or part by Revd. E. Luce, Clergy House, Rangoon.

## NOTICES.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BOOKING OF PASSENGERS BY DOWN MAIL FROM BANDRA.

ON and from MONDAY, the 31st instant, FIRST, SECOND and INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS will be booked from Bandra by the Down Mail Train which now STOPS at that STATION, departing at 22-6.

H. M. STEUART, Ag. Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th January, 1898.

### QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent, San Francisco Overland Route, No. 4, Water Street, Yokohama, Japan.

### R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and doubleHarness (Rs.30), and Saddl (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charge: extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 | 0 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 | 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 | 0 |
| Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. | 6 | 0 |

Special mixtures CrushedOats, Bran, etc. supplied.

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE RIHGT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS, in the Satara District for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1898, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on the 4th March, 1898, in the office of Huzur Deputy Collector at Satara. The earnest-money 1-10th of the amount of the bid in cases in which Security is offered will have to be paid at once. In cases in which no Security is offered, the whole amount of the bid will have to be paid on the spot. For further particulars apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector.

C. B. WINCHESTER, Collector of Satara.
Satara, 14th January, 1898.

### PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1898 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Second day of February, next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of January, 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Sheriff of Bombay.

### NOTICE.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Coy.,

CUSTOMS FORWARDING PASSAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AUDITORS, AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between me, the undersigned, and Mr. CHARLES SAMUEL GORDON, under the name and style of McAFEE and GORDON having terminated, I beg to intimate to my numerous friends and constituents that I am now carrying on business under the style and firm of F. Leslie McAfee and Co. I shall give careful personal attention and supervision to all matters entrusted to my care. For the present and pending further arrangements I shall continue to carry on my business in the said premises until further notice.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE.

### SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OWING to Plague restrictions and consequent decrease in Passenger Traffic, the following PASSENGER and MIXED TRAINS will for the present be DISCONTINUED from the 1st February, 1898:—

The Trains left in will stop at all Stations.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Between Poona and Londa | 33 Up | due to leave | Poona | 7-15 |
| | 41 Up | " | | 22-30 |
| | 34 Down | " | Londa | 23-0 |
| | 36 Down | " | Koregaon | 0-22 |
| Between Londa and Hubli | 4 Down | " | Londa | 2-49 |
| | 3 Up | " | Hubli | 18-12 |
| Between Hubli and Bangalore | 66 Down | " | Hubli | 7-25 |
| | 65 Up | " | Bangalore | 20-30 |
| Between Bangalore and Nanjangud | 76 Down | " | Bangalore | 11-45 |
| | 61 Up | " | Mysore | 7-35 |

Note:—66 Down will be continued on to Nanjangud, leaving Mysore 14-50 and arriving Nanjangud 15-52, and a Local Passenger train will be run between Mysore and Seringapatam, leaving Mysore at 7-30, and on its return journey Seringapatam at 9-30.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Between Hubli and Bellary | 4 Down | due to leave | Hubli | 7-5 |
| | 3 Up | " | Bellary | 9-7 |
| Between Guntakal and Bezvada | 4 Down | " | Guntakal | 19-0 |
| | 3 Up | " | Bezvada | 5-55 |
| Between Guntakal and Bangalore | 106 Down | " | Guntakal | 7-12 |
| | 105 Up | " | Bangalore | 6-50 |

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY, Traffic Manager.

In the matter of the Estate of the late KHAN BAHADUR DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH, Deceased.

(In winding up.)

SALES OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES OFFERED.

PRIVATE OFFERS for the Purchase of any one or more of the following properties of the above Estate will be received by the Administrators of the above Estate at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and Co., Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

The offers should be sent under sealed covers and not later than by 4 o'clock in the evening of the 15th day of February next. The properties are the following, viz.:—

PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

1. Land with dwelling-house or Bungalow, Cookrooms, Outhouses and Stables situate Nos. 77-79 Chowpati, being the family residence of the said deceased. The land is of the quit and ground rent tenure and contains 5694 square yards or thereabouts.

2. Land with dwelling-house and building thereon, situate in Church Gate Street, Fort, bearing Municipal Street No. 12, Ward No. 1335. The land is of the same tenure as above and contains 361 square yards.

3. Land with dwelling-house and building thereon also situate in Church Gate Street, Fort, next to the above and bearing Municipal Street No. 14, Ward No. 1336. The land is of the same tenure as above and is admeasuring 157¼ square yards.

4. Leasehold land with chawls standing thereon, situate in Mangalore Street, on the Port Trust Estate, Mody Bay, containing 222 2-9 square yards bearing Municipal Street Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26, Ward No. 2697.

5. Land with a splendidly built Bungalow thereon, situate on the Bazar Road, at Mahim, bearing Municipal Assessment Street No. 53 [A] 54 Ward No. 4724-25-26. The Land is of the quit and ground rent tenure and is 1479 square yards or thereabouts.

6. Land with Bungalow detached out-houses, stables and large compound situate also on the Mahim Bazaar Road, next to the last-mentioned Bungalow. It bears Municipal Street No 64 [A] 65, Ward No. 4735 [1] 4735 [2] 4736 and the Land which is Pension and Tax admeasures 4730 square yards.

PROPERTIES AT MAHABLESHWAR.

1. Government Leasehold Land with substantially built Bungalow, out-houses, etc., called the "Temple Hall." The land bears Survey No. 69 and admeasures 5 acres and 11 goontas. The annual rental of the property according to Mahableshwar guide is Rs. 2,000.

2. Government Leasehold land with Bungalow and premises called the "Parsonage". The Land is Survey No. 25, and contains 2 acres and 31 goontas. The annual rental of the property according to the Mahableshwar guide is Rs. 1,900.

3. Government Leasehold Land with Bungalow, etc., called the "St. James." The Land is denoted under Survey No. 61, contains 2 acres and 34 goontas and the rental is Rs. 1,550 by the same guide.

4. Government Leasehold Land with two Bungalows etc., standing on it called the "Rosary" and "Octagon." The land bears Survey No. 7 admeasures 30 goontas and the annual rental is Rs. 1,550.

5. Government Leasehold Land with a newly built Bungalow, etc., called the "Sandhurst Castle." The land is Survey No. 41 and admeasures 7 acres.

6. Government Leasehold land with Bungalow thereon called the "Florida Lodge" bearing Survey No. 229 and admeasuring 5 Goontas.

7. A plot of land called or known as the "Savesthan Land." It is Survey Nos. 66-37 and is 3 acres and 24 goontas.

8. Ditto, ditto, bearing same Survey Nos. and admeasuring one acre and 22 goontas.

PROPERTIES AT POONA.

1. Land with Bungalow &c., situate on the Treasury Road behind the Lunatic Asylum, admeasuring 156 feet in length and 920 feet in width and assessed under survey No. 182 admeasuring 13 goontas.

2. Leasehold Land with two Bungalows called "Spiers Bungalows" situate on the City Road behind the Lunatic Asylum, admeasuring 165 feet in length and 67 feet in width and assessed under Survey No. 181 measuring 8 goontas.

3. Plots of agricultural land in the Nanded and Dhairi villages of the Haveli Taluka, Poona, viz:—

AT NANDED.

[a] a plot measuring 8 acres 32 goontas, Survey No. 23.
[b] " " 2 " 25 " " 26.
[c] " " 24 " 6 " " 21.
[d] " " 10 " 17 " " 22.

AT DHAIRI.

[e] " " 7 " 34 " " 176.

PROPERTIES AT KIRKEE.

Land with two Bungalows at Kirkee Cantonment, Kirkee, bearing Nos. 2 and 25 situate on the Road leading from Poona to Kirkee Stations measuring 375-366, No. 2 and. No. 25 feet long and 232-237, No. 2 and No. 25 feet wide.

PROPERTY AT LANOWLI.

Land with Chawl and Buildings at Lanowli situate near the Bazaar and measuring 72 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth.

PROPERTY AT KOLHAPUR.

Leasehold land with a Bungalow and Building measuring about 707 square yards situate on Brahmapuri at Kolhapur.

### WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK, ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families. Summer or Winter season.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMERY AND GRENO | Rheims. |
| VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER & Co. | Ay. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL | Leith. |
| DEUTZ & GELDERMANN | Ay. |
| NATH JOHNSTON & SONS | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR | Cotes d'Or. |
| J. & J. GRANT | Rothes. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE | Saumur |
| ANDREW ROWAN | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL | Budapest. |
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| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
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| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| EMIL POHL & Co. | London. |
| W. DOYLE | London. |
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

### PHIPSON & Co., BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
*LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.*

| | Per Doz. Rs. |
|---|---|
| BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed | 60 |
| WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice | 42 |
| GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale | 38 |
| BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale | 34 |
| YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE | 30 |

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### R. MACKESKIE & CO.'S WHISKY.

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THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
SEE ILLUSTRATION.

## BANKS.

### COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,90,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD, Manager.
Bombay 20th July, 1897.

### COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

CH. HENRIOT, Manager.

## BANKS.

### CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST, Managers

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 7,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Acting Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL .......... £800,000
RESERVE FUND .......... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Hankow. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Foochow. |
| Rangoon. | Kwala Lumpor. | Manila. |
| Colombo. | Batavia. | Yokohama. |
| Penang. | Sourabaya. | Kobe. |
| Thaiping. | Hongkong. | Tientsin. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Shanghai. | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN WILSON, Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..........Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .......... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .......... " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ........... £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

### CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made:—

| Age next Birthday. | Premium. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Rs. 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | " 11 | 0 | 8 |
| 30 | " 12 | 4 | 8 |
| 35 | " 13 | 12 | 0 |
| 40 | " 15 | 10 | 0 |

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

### SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

### CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co, Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL UNDER THE NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

**Rs. 1,17,00,000.**

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

### MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Solders | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globules Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High Water, 5-38m., 9-37a. Low water, 1-6m., 1-2a.
Mr. Kabraji's readings, Gaiety Theatre 5-30 p.m.
"The Magistrate," Novelty Theatre.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, this evening.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members with their friends meet for a moonlight run on Wednesday at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 8-30, and at Hornby Villard (Worlee), at 9 o'clock.

THE MANAGER OF THE HOWARD MILL ROBBED.—Mr. Robert Eyre, manager of the Howard Mill, at De Lisle Road, residing in the compound of the mill premises, has reported to the police that, about half-past 7 o'clock, on the 28th ultimo, he went out, leaving his purse on a table in his quarters. When he returned home about a couple of hours afterwards, he found the purse missing. The purse contained Rs. 80 in currency notes and a gold ring set with a diamond, valued at Rs. 100.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, under the direction of Signor Lagattolla, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March from the Suite Op. 113 | | Lachner |
| Valse | Il Bacio | Arditi |
| Overture | Fra Diavolo | Auber |
| Song (cornet solo) | Parting | M. Bilton |
| Fantasia (No. 1) | Maritana | J. A. Kappey |
| Galop | Princess Marie | Ch. D'Albert |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Smart Troops | Lehnhardt |
| Overture | Rubezahl | Flotow |
| Cavatina | Poliuto (J Martiri) | Donizetti |
| Valse | Blumen Reigen | Fetras |
| Selection | The Geisha | Sidney Jones |
| Galop | Rotten Row | Keler Bela |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN EXPLANATION.—Professor J. V. de Scrinzi writes:—"With reference to the Police Court report in your paper's issue of 28th instant, I shall feel obliged by your kindly publishing in your next issue this explanation:—Mr. Desouza, in presenting to the Chief Presidency Magistrate my application for process, granted on 28th instant, by Mr. Webb, Presidency Magistrate, on the charges of written and oral defamation against the photographer Taurines, pointed out to the Court that the information was filed as the only remedy left to me to prove the mendacity of the insinuations and allegations made against me from under the shelter of privilege in the case of Taurines versus his mother-in-law, Mrs. Conroy. Mr. De Souza added that otherwise I would not have dreamt of presenting an application of the kind. Laudari a viro laudato."

WANTED DRINKS.—Mahomed Rustomkhan, a Mahomedan, residing at Vadala Road, was, on Saturday afternoon, seated near the door of his house, when Mahadu Babaji and Govind Kashinath, both Hindus, went up to him under the influence of liquor and demanded drinks. The complainant refused to comply with the demand, whereupon both the men caught hold of the Mahomedan, dragged him on to the road, and assaulted him with sticks, inflicting a large wound on the head. The police appeared on the scene and arrested both the assailants, and removed the complainant to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment. The accused were, yesterday, charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, with causing hurt to complainant. The case was remanded pending the complainant's recovery.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—Our correspondent writes:—The marriage of Prince Sher Jumakhanji, heir-apparent of Junagurh, will be celebrated in May next. He is betrothed to a daughter of the deceased Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur and to a daughter of a Babi Talukdar of Bantwa.—The Judicial Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Hayward, shortly proceeds to England on long furlough, and it is understood that until a Civilian is appointed to act in his stead, Major Ashby, Assistant Political Agent, will work as Judicial Assistant.—Lieutenant Pottinger, Assistant Political Agent, Sorath, who is still here, will also proceed on furlough in a few days.—Mr. Motichand Taishi, State Manager, Rajkote, will take charge as State Manager, Wankaner, on the 31st instant, and Mr. G. N. Laud will take charge of the Rajkote State on the 1st instant. It is said that on the latter's going on leave for three months, Rao Bahadur Chamanrai Harrai, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar, will be appointed State Manager, Rajkote.—It is reported that Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Harji, Personal Deputy Assistant Political Agent, will be appointed Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawar, and that it is very probable Rao Bahadur Vithalray Himatram will be appointed either to succeed Mr. Ladhabhai or Mr. Pranjiwan Vishwanath, Manager, Manawadar State, who is expected to retire very shortly.—The Manager, Rajkote State, has granted a license to Mr. Bhaichand Mungalji to practise as vakil in the State Courts.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Captain A. H. Bingley has been appointed a special plague officer, under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897, at Bandora, in the Thana Collectorate.—Dr. F. A. Moos, Acting Civil Surgeon of Thana, was in a state of indisposition during the last week on account of the daily hard work performed by him alone as a special plague officer at this station. Dr. R. R. Dadina, Medical Officer in charge of the Sri Laxmi Bai Jaganath Charitable Dispensary, Kalyan, was here to attend Dr. Moos on Wednesday last.—Almost all the Gujrati Banias have left the town and are living in the surrounding villages and gardens, through fear of the earthquake, which, they believe, is to take place between Saturday and Sunday—Magh Shudh Ashtmi,—as it was foretold by their Jotishis of Benares or Kashi.—The annual fair or ocrus of Khafa Diwan Saheb Peer, which is to be held a few days hence at Bhewndi, in the Thana district, has been absolutely prohibited by the District Magistrate of Thana under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, on account of the existence of bubonic plague in this and the surrounding districts. The shrines of Khafa Diwan Saheb Peer at Bhewndi belonged to the late Mr. Abdul Huq, Diler Jung Bahadur, C.I.E., of Hyderabad (Deccan).—On account of the prevalence of plague in Bombay, Srimant Tatia Saheb Natoo, the younger brother of Sirdar Bala Saheb Natoo, the State prisoner of Poona, was brought here from the Byculla Jail, under an European police escort, and lodged in the Thana Special Prison in a separate well ventilated room on Wednesday last.—A fire broke out in the village of Sergaum, in Bhewndi Taluka, of the Thana District, and nearly a dozen thatched houses, belonging to the Kunbis, were burnt down last week. The men of Damadgaum, the nearest village, exerted themselves in extinguishing the fire. The loss of the property is estimated at Rs. 500 only.—Ganesh Vishvanath Sonar, residing in Channi Street, was charged, in the Court of Huzur Deputy Collector and First-class Magistrate, Thana, with assaulting Plague Inspector Kasinath Balwant while he was in the performance of his duty, at the railway station, on Saturday. He was on conviction fined Rs. 100 under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, on Tuesday last.—Dadaji Maijikar and Trimbak Achari (the latter is the cook of the [illegible] Dallal, who died from bubonic fever) appeared again before Mr. A. G. Kotwal, First-class Magistrate of Thana, to answer to a charge laid against them, i. e., concealing a plague case in their house in Channi Street. They were tried and discharged for want of evidence under section 253 of the Code of Criminal Procedure on Friday last. The accused were defended by Mr. J. D. Dixit, pleader, District Court of Thana.—There are nineteen persons under observation in the Segregation Camp near the "Bunn-House," belonging to Mr. Narayan Dinanath, general clerk of the G. I. P. Railway Company, in charge of Camp Inspector Dinkar Ganesh, at the Thana Railway station, and five persons who had completed the required period of detention in quarantine were discharged by the orders of Dr. F. A. Moss, the Plague Authority of Thana, the previous day.—The camp of Mr. R. P. Barrow, the Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is at present at Bandora.

M. BERTHELOT, the well-known French chemist, has communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, an account of the observations he made at the opening of the coffins of Voltaire and Rousseau lately. The coffins were intact. Voltaire's skeleton was that of a middle-sized man, and the skull, sawn across for the autopsy, was extremely like the head as modelled by Pigalle in the Bibliotheque de l' Institute. The exact dimensions of the bones were taken by M. Carteret and Dr. Monod. The dust has not shown any remains of embalming matter. Rousseau's skeleton was less disturbed than Voltaire's; his skull, also sawn for autopsy, is larger, and bears no mark of a bullet, so that the report of his having shot himself in the head is untrue. Thanks to the lead coffin they were better preserved than Voltaire's, and M. Berthelot recommends that voltaire's, hitherto reposing in wood, be provided with a lead shell.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and reserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

### ALLEGED WAGERING CONTRACTS.

RAI BAHADUR SOBHAGMULL DHADHA VS. KISHORILAL HURNANDRAI AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff in this suit which, with two others, was transferred from the Small Causes Court for hearing in this High Court, is Rai Bahadur Sobhagmull Dhadha, residing in Ajmere, and doing business in Bombay by his moonim Labhchand Tarachand, while the defendants are merchants doing business in partnership in the name of Kishorilal Gangasahai. The plaintiff prayed judgment for Rs. 1,677-6-0 due to him from the defendants in respect of a contract for the sale of cotton. Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. J. E. Mody, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao and Shripad, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla, and Mulla, appeared for defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, by a contract in writing made in Bombay on the 7th May 1896, the defendants agreed to buy of the firm of Joharmull Bunaychand 100 bales fully good Bengal cotton at Rs. 175 per candy, deliverable in Bombay from 15th to 25th January 1897, subject to the rules and regulations of the Cotton Trade Association, Limited. By a second contract in writing made in Bombay on the 14th January 1897, the defendants agreed to sell to the firm of Joharmull Bunaychand 100 bales of the same quality of cotton, deliverable as aforesaid, and subject to the rules of the Cotton Trade Association, at Rs. 139-8-0 per candy in settlement of the previous contract. In respect of the two contracts, a difference of Rs. 1,677-6-0, after deducting discount at 5 1-2 per cent, became payable by the defendants to the firm of Joharmull Bunaychand. By a writing made on the 25th January 1897, the latter firm assigned the claim to the plaintiff for valuable consideration. Plaintiff demanded the sum from the defendants, who had failed to pay the same.

The defendants, in their defence, said that the firm of Joharmull Bunaychand was indebted to them in the sum of Rs. 2,835 upon three hundies signed by the firm and due on the 15th January 1897. The firm of Joharmull had cotton contracts with defendants' firm for the sale and delivery of cotton from 15th to 25th January 1897; but the firm stopped payment on the 18th January and had not yet paid the hundies. With a view to defraud the general body of creditors and the defendants of their just debts, the firm had assigned all their outstandings to the plaintiff. Defendants desired that they owed the plaintiff anything.

In another suit, the same plaintiff sued the same defendants to recover Rs. 1,441 under similar circumstances. In a third suit, the same plaintiff sued the same defendants to recover Rs. 1,181-4-0 for damages payable to Joharmull Bunaychand owing to the defendants' breach of their contract dated 27th May 1896, the said claim being assigned to the plaintiff. The third suit was brought in respect of a contract by which the defendants agreed to buy of Joharmull Bunaychund 100 bales of fully good Bengal cotton at Rs. 164 per candy deliverable in Bombay from 15th to 25th January 1897. About the date of the contract, Joharmull sent a delivery order to the defendants to enable them to receive delivery, but they failed to take delivery of the cotton and to pay for the same. Owing to breach of the contract, Joharmull sustained damages amounting to Rs. 1,181-4-0. Joharmull afterwards assigned the claim to the plaintiff for valuable consideration. Notice of the assignment was given to the defendants, and the money was demanded from them by the plaintiff, but they had failed to pay the same. The defendants made a similar defence in this suit, stating that the assignment had been made by Joharmull with a view to defraud their creditors. All the three suits were heard together. The main issue to which the evidence and arguments of counsel were directed, was whether the contracts sued upon were "tejimandee," and therefore wagering contracts.

The hearing of the evidence was proceeded with.

## SIR A. MACKENZIE ON THE PLAGUE RULES.

AT a conference held at Bankipore on Tuesday. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal said:—

I was sorry to hear of the panic and alarm that has come over you on account of the publication of the plague rules. I have to tell you, and through you the public at large, that there is no cause for such alarm. The plague is only confined to the Bombay Presidency, and it has been stamped out of Hurdwar and Punjab by timely precautions; it is hundreds of miles from us in Bengal and there intervene between us here and Bombay, the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces as buffer states, and every precaution is being taken there to guard against the coming in of the plague. We may, therefore, hope that the plague will never come here, and so your alarm is needless. I have come to know of some disloyal and designing men who have contributed to create this alarm, and I say that any repetition of their offence will be very severely dealt with. The only thing we yet know for certain is that the very houses, floors, and walls are poisoned when a plague case occurs there. You can destroy the cholera bacilli by putting in disinfectants in the cholera evacuations, but not so the plague germs. They live in dust, in clothes, and everything. The only known remedy is to segregate people from infected houses, and though the plague is not here, you ought to be prepared for timely precautions. I have received memorials from people here and from the other districts of Behar against the plague rules. I have thought on making such concessions as ought reasonably to satisfy you. My proposals have given satisfaction to the people of Mozufferpore, Motihari and Arrah, where I have been. I propose to divide municipal towns into small wards of 300 houses, with a Rais at the head and a mohurir, to be paid by the Municipality, to work under him. It will be the duty of this Rais to give information of any suspected case to the Medical Committee, which will consist of the Health Officer, a Hindu or Mussulman doctor, not necessarily a Government servant, and a lady doctor. The members of the Medical Committee on receiving such information will then go and examine for themselves whether it is a real case of plague. But the Rais need not give information with regard to all cases of fever, nor with regard to people resident in the town. The information wanted is with regard to Marwaris and such like people who have come from the infected districts and have fever attended with glandular swelling. Then the residents of the town have to look to the cleansing of their privies, drains, and sandashes (well privies) wherever they exist. Whitewashing of the exterior of the houses does no good, whitewashing of the interior, when people continue to live in them, causes caugh and cold. I propose if plague comes—and I hope and trust it will not—that in houses with extensive compounds, where detached buildings are available they may be used as hospitals for the plague-stricken of the family, and the other members will be permitted to go there if they like. The treatment may be of any kind, Allopathic, Vaidya or Hakimi, according to the wishes of the plague-stricken or the members of his family. All that we shall require is that the Medical Committee shall inspect the place to satisfy itself that it is a proper place and properly kept, and that outsiders do not enter the compound. They may also use any garden-house where they have any, or make temporary houses within the compound. With regard to the respectable poor, we shall provide by our rules for hospitals and segregation houses of classes and communities. These places are to be built at their own expense, and kept under the same safeguards as hospitals in the private houses. The treatment may be of any kind the patients or their people may choose. The strictest regard shall be paid to the purdah system. With regard to the poor, public hospitals shall be provided, where they will be better looked after than in their own houses, and there shall be no restrictions to the members of their family visiting them either by night or day. In all cases, their houses and properties shall be strictly guarded by the police under the orders of the Magistrate, and strict regard shall be paid to the purdah system even in public hospitals. All these proposals shall be embodied in the new set of rules which Mr. Risley is bringing out. These concessions I make in the hope that it will satisfy all, and if the Rais do their duty, no stringent orders shall be necessary.

The speech was translated into Urdu by Maulvi Syed Mahomed, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate of Patna.

THE steamer Umbilo arrived at Durban on January 5, having on board the three Zulu chiefs Dinizulu, Ndabuko, and Tshingana, with their families, embarked en route at St. Helena, where they have been interned for some years, by arrangement with the Home Government, by whom they have been allowed to return to their own country, in accordance with conditions agreed with the Natal Government for annexation of Zululand.

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## THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BOMBAY.

### THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

### LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

*Proceedings of Board.*

20. The following provisions shall be observed with respect to the proceedings of the Board (namely):— *[Provisions concerning the Board's proceedings.]*

(1) During any vacancy in the Board, the continuing Trustees may act as if no vacancy had occurred. *[Vacancy not to affect proceedings.]*

(2) The Board shall meet together and shall from time to time make such arrangements, not inconsistent with this Act, with respect to the place, day, hour, notice, management, and adjournment of such meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction of business, as they think fit, subject to the following conditions (namely):— *[Board to meet and arrange for transaction of business as they think fit.]*

(a) that an ordinary meeting shall be held once at least in every month; *[There must be an ordinary meeting once a fortnight or.]*

(b) that the Chairman may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon the written request of no less than three Trustees, call a special meeting; *[A special meeting whenever necessary.]*

(c) that no business shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least eight Trustees are present from the beginning to the end of such meeting. *[Eight Trustees shall form a quorum.]*

(d) that every meeting shall be presided over by the Chairman, if he is present at the time appointed for holding the same, and if he is absent, by such one of the Trustees present as may be chosen by the meeting; *[Chairman to preside at every meeting.]*

(e) that all questions shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Trustees present, the President having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes; *[All questions must be decided by a majority of votes.]*

(f) that if a poll be demanded, the names of the Trustees voting and the nature of their votes shall be recorded by the President; *[Poll may be demanded.]*

(g) that minutes shall be kept of the names of the Trustees present and of the proceedings at each meeting in a book to be provided for this purpose, which shall be signed at the next ensuing meeting by the President of such meeting, and shall be open to inspection by any Trustee during office hours. *[Minutes must be kept.]*

(3) The Board may delegate any of their powers to Committees consisting of the Chairman and such other Trustees as they think fit; any Committee so formed shall conform to any instructions that may from time to time be given to them by the Board, and the Board may at any time discontinue or alter the constitution of any Committee so formed. *[Board may delegate power to Committees.]*

(4) The Chairman shall be the President of every such Committee; if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be President of such meeting. *[Chairman to be President of every Committee.]*

(5) Committees may meet and adjourn as they think proper, but the Chairman may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon the written request of not less than two members of a Committee, call a special meeting of such Committee. *[Committees when to meet.]*

(6) Questions at any meeting of a Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present, and in case of an equal division of votes the President of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote, but no business shall be transacted at any such meeting unless at least two-thirds of the members of the Committee are present from the beginning to the end thereof. *[Question in Committee to be decided by majority of votes: two-thirds of the members to form a quorum.]*

(7) No act of the Board, or of any Committee, or of any person acting as Trustee, shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of some defect in the appointment of such Board, Committee or Trustee, or on the ground that they or any of them, were disqualified for the office of Trustee. *[Acts of Board, &c., not to be invalidated by informalities.]*

21. The Chairman may, on behalf of the Board, enter into any contract or agreement, whereof the value or amount shall not exceed one thousand rupees, in such manner and form as, according to the law for the time being in force, would bind him if such contract or agreement were on his own behalf; but every other contract and agreement on behalf of the Board shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the Chairman and by two other Trustees, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Board. No contract or agreement unless executed as is in this section provided shall be binding on the Board. *[Mode of executing contracts.]*

22. The Board may compound or compromise for or in respect of any claim or demand arising out of any contract entered into by them under this Act, or in respect of any action or suit instituted by or against them, for such sum of money or other compensation as they shall deem sufficient. *[Power to compound for breach of contract.]*

*The Chairman.*

23. The Chairman shall— *[Duties of Chairman.]*

(1) attend every meeting of the Board, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause;

(2) exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Board in matters of executive administration, and in matters concerning the accounts and records of the Board; and, subject to the regulations at the time being in force framed by the Board under Section 81, dispose of all questions relating to the service of the said officers and servants, and their pay, privileges, and allowances;

(3) furnish to Government a copy of the minutes of any of the Board's proceedings, and any returns or other information which Government may from time to time call for.

24. Government may from time to time grant to the Chairman such leave of absence as they may deem fit, and any person whom Government appoint to act for the Chairman during any such absence on leave shall, while so acting, be deemed for all the purposes of this Act to be the Chairman. *[Leave of absence and appointment of acting Chairman; grant of leave and acting allowances.]*

The allowance, if any, which Government direct to be paid to the Chairman during his absence on leave, and the salary which Government direct to be paid to the person appointed to act for him, shall be charged in the manner directed by Section 65.

III.—DUTIES AND POWERS.

*Improvement Schemes.*

25. When an official representation as hereinafter mentioned is made to the Board that within certain limits in any part of the City either— *[Board on being satisfied by official representation of unhealthiness of district or area to make scheme for its improvement.]*

(a.) any houses or buildings used, or intended or likely to be used, for human habitation, are unfit for human habitation, or

(b.) the narrowness, closeness and bad arrangement, or the bad condition, of the streets and houses or buildings, or groups of houses or buildings, within such limits, or the want of light, air, ventilation, or proper conveniences, or any other sanitary defects, or one or more of such causes, are dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants either of the buildings within the area of such limits, or of the neighbouring buildings; and that the evils connected with such houses or buildings and the sanitary defects in such area cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and reconstruction of the streets, houses and buildings within such area, or of some of such streets, houses or buildings; the Board shall take such representation into their consideration, and if satisfied of the truth thereof and of the sufficiency of their resources, shall pass a resolution to the effect that such area is an unhealthy area, and that an improvement scheme ought to be made in respect of such area, and after passing such resolution they shall forthwith proceed to make a scheme for the improvement of such area:

Provided always that any number of such areas may be included in one improvement scheme.

26. (1) An official representation for the purposes of this Act shall mean a representation made to the Board by the Commissioner. *[Official representation by whom to be made.]*

(2) Such representation may be made by the Commissioner of his own motion, and shall be made by the Commissioner—

(a) on the written complaint of the Municipal Executive Health Officer;

(b) on the written complaint signed by three or more Justices residing within the area in respect of which the complaint is made;

(c) on the written complaint signed by twelve or more persons liable to pay any property tax leviable under the Municipal Act and residing within the ward comprising the area in respect of which the complaint is made.

27. (1) The improvement scheme shall be accompanied by maps and particulars, and— *[Particulars as to what an improvement scheme may include and shall specify.]*

(a) may exclude any part of the area in respect of which an official representation is made, or include any neighbouring lands, if the Board are of opinion that such exclusion or inclusion is expedient;

(b) may provide for forming new streets or for altering, widening, diverting, raising, re-arranging or re-constructing existing streets within or without the unhealthy area;

(c) may provide for the acquisition in addition to the land required for the purposes of the last preceding clause of any land, with the buildings, if any standing thereon, fronting or abutting on such intended or existing street, which it shall seem expedient to the Board to acquire and for the raising and levelling up of such additional land;

(d) may provide for raising any low-lying [illegible] within the unhealthy area;

(e) may provide for the acquisition, with or without the site thereof, of any building in respect of which the Chief Presidency Magistrate shall have passed a prohibitory order under Section 378 of the Municipal Act;

(f) may provide for constructing dwellings for the poorer and working classes including the whole or part of such classes displaced by the scheme, and for acquiring, raising and levelling up any land required for such purpose within or without the unhealthy area;

(g) may provide for forming open spaces for the better ventilation of the unhealthy area; and

(h) may provide for the whole or any part of the sanitary arrangements required within the unhealthy area.

(2) The scheme shall specify the lands to be acquired.

28. In making an improvement scheme for any area, regard shall be had to the conditions and nature of neighbouring parts of the City and of the City as a whole, and to the likelihood of improvement or street schemes being required for the neighbouring and other parts of the City. *[Considerations which shall prevail in making scheme.]*

29. Upon the completion of an improvement scheme the Board shall— *[Procedure on completion of scheme.]*

(a) during three consecutive weeks publish simultaneously in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and in some one or more and the same English and some two or more and the same vernacular newspapers circulating within the City, a notice stating the fact of a scheme having been made, the limits of the area comprised therein, and naming a place where a copy of the scheme and of the map thereof may be seen at all reasonable hours; and *[Publication of notices.]*

(b) during the month next following the first day on which such notice is published, serve a notice on every person whose name appears in the Commissioner's Assessment-book as primarily liable for the payment of the property taxes leviable under the Municipal Act on any land or building proposed to be acquired by the Board in executing the scheme, stating that such land or building is proposed to be acquired by the Board for the purpose of an improvement scheme, and requiring an answer stating whether the person so served dissents or not in respect of the acquisition of such land, and if the person dissents the reasons of such dissent, within 30 days from the date of service of the notice. *[Service of notices on owners of property to be acquired in executing scheme.]*

Such notice shall be signed by, or by the order of, the Chairman and shall be served—

(i) by delivery of the same personally to the person required to be served, or if such person is absent or cannot be found, to his agent, or if no agent can be found, then by leaving the same on the land or building; or,

(ii) by leaving the same at the usual or last known place of abode of such person as aforesaid; or,

(iii) by post addressed to the usual or last known place of abode of such person.

30. (1) Upon compliance with the foregoing provisions with respect to the publication and service of notice of the scheme, the Board shall revise the scheme as they may think fit and shall apply to Government for sanction to the scheme. *[Board after publication and service of notices to revise scheme and forward it to Government for sanction.]*

(2) The application for sanction shall be accompanied by— *[Particulars to be furnished to Government.]*

(a) a copy of the scheme;
(b) complete plans and estimates of the cost of executing the scheme;
(c) a copy of the preliminary scheme;
(d) a schedule specifying the lands proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the scheme;

(e) a list of the names of the persons, if any, who in answer to the before-mentioned notices dissented, with the reasons (if any) stated by such persons for such dissent, in respect of the acquisition of their lands,

(f) a schedule showing the rateable value, as entered in the Commissioners' Assessment-book of the preceding official year, of all lands and buildings specified in the schedule under clause (d) and of all lands and buildings of which the whole or any part is situated within 80 feet from either side of the line of any new street to be formed in executing the scheme and

(g) by such evidence as the Board may think necessary.

31. (1) On receipt of the sanction of Government the Chairman shall forward a declaration for notification under the signature of a Secretary to Government, stating the fact of such sanction and that the land proposed to be acquired by the Board for the purpose of the scheme is required for a public purpose. *[On receipt of sanction declaration to be published giving particulars of land to be acquired, and on publication of such declaration Board to proceed to execute scheme.]*

The declaration shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and shall state the limits within which the land proposed to be acquired is situate, the purpose for which it is needed, its approximate area, and the place where a plan of the land may be inspected.

The said declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the land is needed for a public purpose, and the Board shall, upon the publication of the said declaration, proceed to execute the scheme.

(2) If at any time it appears to the Board that an improvement can be made in any part of the scheme, the Board may alter or modify the scheme for the purpose of making such improvement, and shall, subject to the provisions contained in the next two clauses of this section, forthwith proceed to execute the scheme as altered or modified. *[Board to have power to alter or modify any part of the scheme.]*

If the estimated net cost of executing the scheme as altered or modified exceeds by a greater sum than Rs. 5000 the estimated net cost of executing the scheme as sanctioned, the Board shall not, without the previous sanction of Government, proceed to execute the scheme as altered or modified.

If the scheme as altered or modified involves the acquisition, otherwise than by agreement, of any land other than that specified in the schedule accompanying the scheme under Section 30 (d), the provisions of Sections 29, 30 and this section shall apply to the part of the scheme so altered or modified, in the same manner as if such altered or modified part were the scheme.

*Street Schemes.*

32. Whenever the Board is of opinion that for the purpose of providing building sites for the expansion of the City, or of remedying the defective ventilation of any part of the City, or of creating new or increasing the existing means of communication and facilities for traffic between various parts of the City, it is expedient to form new or to alter or rearrange existing streets in any part of the City, the Board may pass a resolution to that effect, and shall forthwith proceed to make a street formation scheme. *[Board to have power to make a street formation scheme.]*

33. (1) The street formation scheme shall be accompanied by maps and particulars, and— *[Particulars which shall accompany a street formation scheme.]*

(a) may provide for forming new streets, or for altering, widening, diverting, raising, rearranging or reconstructing existing streets;

(b) may provide for the acquisition in addition to the land required for the purposes of the last preceding clause of any land, with the buildings, if any, standing thereon, fronting or abutting on such intended or existing street, as it shall seem expedient for the Board to acquire and for the raising and levelling-up of such additional land;

(c) may provide for raising, levelling-up and otherwise laying out for building purposes any lands vested or at any time vesting in the Board;

(d) may provide for constructing dwellings for the poorer and working classes including the whole or part of such classes displaced by the scheme and for acquiring, raising and levelling-up any land required for such purpose.

(2) The scheme shall specify the lands to be acquired.

34. Upon completion of a street formation scheme the provisions of Sections 29, 30 and 31 shall, with all necessary modifications, be applicable to the scheme in the same manner as if the scheme were an improvement scheme. *[Procedure on the completion of a street formation scheme.]*

(*To be continued.*)

## SIR RICHARD UDNY.

### SEVERE CRITICISM.

THE "C. and M. Gazette" publishes the following indictment of Sir R. Udny regarding the various mishaps on the North-West frontier:—

In view of the fact that Sir Richard Udny may be made the first Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier, the time has come to lay before the public the facts relating to the abandonment of the Khyber pass. That page of history merits separate treatment: it is one of the most disgraceful in our Indian annals, and will rank with the black incompetency that marked more than one opening scene of the great Mutiny. It is pretty well-known by this time that, as in the case of the raid on Shabkadar, the attack on the Khyber was expected a full week beforehand. Under the circumstances only prudent and straightforward courses were open to the Commissioner of Peshawar. He might either garrison the Khyber forts with British troops; or make arrangements to relieve them by a flank movement when they were attacked, or else, if he decided that the Khyber Pass should not be held, the garrisons of Khyber Rifles in the forts should have been withdrawn. But Sir Richard Udny chose none of these three courses. What did he do? A civilian, and utterly unacquainted with military matters, he forced an officer, Captain Barton, the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles, to desert his men and post at Landikotal, and ordered him to return to Jamrud on 18th August. Having got him down out of the Pass, he then sent a telegram to the Punjab Government worded as follows:—"As there is now no officer in the Khyber, whom it would be necessary to succour if Landi Kotal and the posts are attacked, it will not be necessary to do anything from this side or to force the Pass. General Elles agrees in this."

Several valuable days were then alowed to pass: the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and part of the 22nd August, during which the Khyber was open. The usual kafila went up and down on Friday, 20th August. All the Khyber Rifles, their arms, ammunition, private property, munshis, coolies, servants, sweepers, all or most of whom were cut to pieces: they could have been brought down in safety to Jamrud, if this telegram had been revealed in time, and the fact disclosed that the Commissioner had forced the Government to so suicidal a policy as to leave the Kyber Pass to its fate. But it was kept hid till 23rd August, and then the Afridis had closed the Pass. Thus did a British Commissioner complete the betrayal of our allies the Khyber Rifles, who had trusted in British honour, and who, when they came into Jamrud, jeered at the British troops, there assembled, for not lifting a finger to help them. At the time that the Khyber Pass was abandoned, we had 12,000 men within 20 miles of it. General Elles, as the military commandant, must take his share of the blame for this shameful incident; but he who is chiefly responsible is Sir Richard Udny; the Commissioner of Peshawar, and the responsible adviser of the Government of India upon the spot. And this is the man whom the Government of India now proposes to honour. A more disgraceful appointment has never been contemplated.

It is not even as though August 1897 was the first time in history that the Khyber Pass had been threatened. In 1892, Amin Khan, the Kuki Khel malik, brought down 6,000 to 8,000 men, according to reports, to attack the Pass in the same spot as was done last autumn. Sir Richard Udny, who was then Commissioner of Peshawar, also advised the same procedure that proved so fatal last year. General Sir H. Collet and Colonel Warburton insisted that aid should be given in troops. Amin Khan's gathering attacked Fort Maud and post Shadi Bagiar, and hearing that troops were coming out against them fled and dispersed to their homes. Similarly on this occasion all that was required was a demonstration of troops towards Shajai, 5 miles west of Jamrud upon the flank of the Khyber, and the Afridi gathering would have dissolved after a skirmish, and we should have been spared the immense expenditure of blood and treasure which the Tirah expedition has involved. How could Sir Richard Udny expect the small garrisons of Khyber Rifles to hold out if no movement was made to relieve them? How, with the example of a similar raid before him could he make so fatal a mistake a second time? The only explanation is to be found in his personal character. It is well known throughout the Punjab, that the Commissioner of Peshawar is slow to make up his mind and is the last man for a crisis. For his conduct in relation to the Khyber he deserves to be known in history as Udny the Unready.

But the unreadiness of Udny the Unready is no reason for rewarding his mistakes with the gift of the Frontier Commissionership. On the contrary, his past should ensure his never being employed anywhere near the frontier again. His appointment would be a job; and on that ground meet with loud disapproval. But it would be also far more than this: it would be a political crime fraught with the gravest peril to the safety and well being of the Empire. Even now his advice is each day making a final settlement more remote and hastening on a spring campaign. Sir Richard Udny has had his chance; he has failed; let another take his place. It is not the occasion for palliation or for condonement; men's lives hang on a wise selection; and political consequences of the greatest moment to the British Empire may rest any hour on the decision of the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier of India.

The foregoing appears in a leading article. Our contemporary however has much more to say on the subject in its notes on news:—

We hear that Sir Richard Udny will be entrusted with the work of re-establishing peace and order on the North-West Frontier, and will be invested with full authority, subject alone to the Foreign Office. This news is so astounding that we should hesitate to publish it, had it not reached us from a reliable source. Sir Richard Undey's delay in Calcutta has been regarded as a prelude to his taking long leave; and even now it may be that this announcement is but a blind preparatory to his leaving the country on sick-leave or furlough. He has over 22½ years active service, and can retire at any time on a full pension. The names of both Mr. Merk and Mr. Cunningham have been mentioned in connection with the Frontier Commissionership, but only unbridled cynicism suggested that of Sir Richard Udny.

If Sir Richard Udny be appointed Chief Commissioner on the North-West Frontier, Government may be prepared for a storm of public indignation. Had the Commissioner of Peshawar administered his district by personal observation, instead of through office-files: had he taken the most ordinary precautions, instead of packing up his boxes for Nuthia Gully, there would have been neither Mohmand nor Tirah expedition. He knew nothing of what was going on around him; he ignored obvious signs of danger, and the natural consequence was the burning of Shankargarh and the loss of the Khyber. Yet this is the man who is to be responsible for peace on the borders. We cannot believe it.

Sir Richard Udny accompanied Sir William Lockhart to Tirah as Chief Political Officer. It was his duty to interview the jirgas that came in. The Afridi is not a man of altogether estimable character, but he is a brave man and he fought well. How were their jirgas received by the Chief Political Officer? Let them show hesitation in accepting terms, misunderstand the meaning of a phrase, they were cursed and mocked publicly. Change the Political's title, call him ChiefCommissioner, then think you his curses will be welcome, and that the maliks and the grey beards eager for his mockery? Such is the man with whom the Government of India would entrust the restoration of order on the frontier. We cannot believe it.

Follow the history of events of last August; ascertain carefully the sequence of each occurrence: the fact remains that the Commissioner of Peshawar was unprepared for what happened. Lay aside all harsh language; bring forward every excuse; let his friends speak for him: the fact remains he did not gauge the fierce under-currents that unchecked were to gather overwhelming force and to sweep so many brave men to an early grave. There had been ample notice that fanaticism was abroad; that the Mullahs were busy inciting the tribes; on all sides there was visible a ferment of restlessness. The Commissioner of Peshawar reported everything serene and made haste to return to a cooler climate. And is this the man on whose prudence, on whose foresight will depend whether the gates of war be opened, and a heavy sacrifice of blood and treasure again be offered up? We cannot believe it.

The Duke of Wellington declared that the presence of Napoleon on the field of battle was equal to 10,000 men; the presence of Sir Richard Udny on the North-West Frontier will imply at least an Army Corps. Military occupation would be cheaper than a peaceful (!) settlement by such a Chief Commissioner.

ONE way of forging the handwriting is to cut letters from a manuscript, paste them together on white paper, and photograph the whole. The gelatino-bromide, and, better still, the collodion process, gives the required "hard cliche," with intense blacks and pure whites, and the jointing of the letters is invisible. The letters show out ready to print themselves on a sensitive paper. A zincograph can be made for the Press, but this requires greasy printing ink, and the result can be detected from a manuscript. Paper can be sensitised by floating it in a solution of nitrate of silver or of an iron salt, as in the cyanotype process. But none of these methods can escape detection. The ink and the scratching of the pen on the paper reveal the true manuscript.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soap which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. It [illegible] the most soothing and healing soap in the world.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Socotra, 2,047 tons, Captain G H C Weston, cleared yesterday, for London, etc., with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Aglaia, 1,172 tons, Captain A Petris cleared yesterday, for Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Socotra, 3,919 tons, Captain John Paine, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from London (5th January), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain A B Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius (12th January), via Colombo, with a cargo of sugar, and Rev W Wilkie and Mr W Ebrahimjee as cabin and 21 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to morrow morning from the stream per Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix Captain T. Rassevich,—For Trieste and Venice,—Bishop P I Hurth, Capt and Mrs C A Luck, Mrs Zobel, Mrs. Anderderson, Revd and Mrs Risch, two children and infant, Sister Leonilla, Sister Seraphina, Mr Hoffmann, Mr H Joly, Mr Fetterle Nepper, Mr B Jelke. For Aden,—Mrs R M Moola Pirsy—more 19 deck passengers for different ports.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date.* | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Bullionist | 2196 | Sumner | Marmagoa | 1-2 | F M & Co |
| G | Byculla | 1095 | Shedrache | N F | | M M & Co |
| L | Cashmere | 1695 | Souter | Red Sea Port | | H C Joosub |
| M | Kurrachee | 2317 | Robertson | Genoa | | J M & Co |
| Q | Hajeen | 1813 | Smith | Hamburg | | K Nixon & Co |

30 Tons Crane.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Graffoe | 1922 | Penwill | Stream | 2-2 | R Bomonjee |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahanadi | 547 | | | S & Co |
| Bahaduri | 829 | Adam | N F | S & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Socotra | 3920 | Paine | China | 6-2 | P & O S N Co |
| 2 | Hispania | 2213 | Abrey | Liverpool | 1-2 | W & A G & Co |
| 3 | R Rubattino | 3044 | Saporiti | Genoa | 5-2 | C Balduino |
| 5 | Bombay | 2048 | Weston | Antwerp | 31-1 | P & O Co |
| 6 | Thames | 2321 | Barcham | China | 16-2 | P & O S N Co |
| 7 | Bengal | 2751 | Wibaer | China | 3-2 | P & O S N Co |
| 8 | Aglaia | 1173 | Petris | Calcutta | 1-2 | A L S N Co |
| 10 | Arab | 2674 | Wills | Marseilles | 1-2 | K Nixon & Co |
| 11 | Bq Pawady | 458 | Junghans | Mauritius | | V Ebrahim |
| 12 | Rydall Hall | 2139 | Mitchell | Karachi | | E B & Co |
| 15 | Kassala | 2497 | Butler | Hamburg | 7-2 | Finlay Muir |
| 16 | Kola | 458 | Livingstone | | | M M & Co |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Scindia 2280 tons gross M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldrops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Socotra s | Paine | London, Jan 5 |
| 31 | Futhala s | Cave | Mauritius, Jan 12 |
| | R I M S Clive | Beaumont | Suez, Jan 18 |

### DEPARTURE.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Bombay s | Weston | London |

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Imperatrix, Rassevich, for Trieste.
" Aglaia, Petris, for Calcutta.

The steamer Socotra entered for loading yesterday for China, Japan, &c.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan
27 Malda s ........ Nash ........ Rangoon, Jan 24.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27—Steamers Federation, Volute and Dictator, and ship Avon.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 28.

Moberly, Lieut, Punj L Hussars, on leave, from Sialkote.
Elliot, 2nd-Lieut, Punj. L Hussars, on leave, from Sialkote.

JANUARY 29.

Fitzherbert, Col, Bo, Comdt Deolali, on leave, from Deolali
Hicks, Capt, Bo, on leave, from Deolali
Elliot, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st Lancers, on remount duty, from Mhow

JANUARY 30.

Luck, Capt, Punjab, 2nd Cavalry, on m c, from Dera I Khan

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 29.

Clarkson, Capt, Punjab, 1st Dorset Regt, on leave, to Cairo

JANUARY 31.

Dundon, Surg-Major, Ms, A M S, on duty, to Madras
Swainson, 2nd Lt, Ms, 2nd Middlesex, on duty, to Wellington

### BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 31st January, 1898.

1. The Squadron will parade on Wednesday the 2nd Feb, at 6-15 a.m. near the Queen's statue. Dress.—Drill order.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 2nd February at 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st February, 1898.

1. There will be 10 in. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day, Tuesday at 8-45 p.m.
2. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day at 8-45 p.m.
3. It is notified for information that the Annual Carbine Association meeting will be held on the mornings of Sundays, the 6th, 13th, and 20th instant. Prospectus of matches, &c., can be obtained on application from both Head-quarters.
4. It is notified for the information of No. 1 of sub-division that the range will be available for the "Carter Cup" on Sunday morning the 20th instant. Those members of teams also competing in the B. V. A. Carbine Association Matches on that day will be able to count their scores in such matches towards the cup.
5. The Corps will parade for class firing at Coorla on Saturday next the 5th instant. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case. Dress—Drill order, Carbines only, Putties to be worn.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st February, 1898.

1. The dates for the Commandant's parades for the rest of this season will be as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday morning | 3rd February | | |
| Saturday afternoon | 12th | " | |
| Thursday morning | 17th | " | |
| Saturday afternoon | 19th | " | Field day |
| Sunday afternoon | 20th | " | Church parade |
| Saturday afternoon | 26th | " | |
| Monday morning | 7th March | | Field day |
| Saturday afternoon | 12th | " | |
| Thursday morning | 17th | " | |
| Saturday afternoon | 19th | " | |
| Saturday afternoon | 26th | " | |

2. The Regiment will parade on Thursday the 3rd instant at 6-45 a.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officers parade. Dress—Review Order—Khaki.
3. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at an early date. Officers and N. C. Officers, and Volunteers desirous of attending the class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

### PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette* Jan 29.)

The Rev W F Thomson, Chaplain, Bareilly, furlough out of India for one year and ten months, with effect from the 15th February, 1898.

With effect from the 12th November, 1897, vice Mr J H Brunyate—

Mr R Burn, Officiating Under Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be confirmed in that appointment; Mr W R G Moir, Assistant Magistrate and collector, to be Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade and to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 1st grade.

With effect from the 1st January, 1898, vice Mr W Blennerhasset—

M H G Pearse, District and Sessions Judge, from the 2nd to the 1st grade, Mr W F W Wells, District and Sessions Judge, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Mr H Spencer, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Agra, on being relieved by Mr H C A Conybeare to revert as Joint Magistrate, Agra.

Mr H C A Conybeare, Officiating, Commissioner, Benares division on being relieved by Mr D T Roberts, to revert as Magistrate and Collector, Agra.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, of Oudh, is pleased to order the promotion of Mr A H Ashton, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, to Executive Engineer 3rd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th December, 1897.

Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Surg-on-Major Joseph Sykes, Indian Medical Service to be Surgeon-Major, with effect from the 6th January, 1898, vice Brander, resigned.

Captain S Geoghegan, Special Health Officer, from Lucknow to Bareilly.

Captain R P C Schneider, Special Health Officer, from Bareilly to Hardwar (Saharanpur) district on plague duty.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Tuesday, 1st February 1898.

Vigil of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Wednesday, 2nd February

Festival of the Purification.

7 15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

**PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.**—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

**G'S LINIMENT.**—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

**HAVE YOU** seen the new Local Cycling Paper, INDIAN CYCLING REVIEW! Write to NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, or VATCHA BROS., Girgaum, for a copy, and you will be pleased.

**NEWEST FRENCH CAMBRICS** for Ladies' Shirt Blouses, large choice, at 12 As. per yard. ASQUITH and LORD, Bombay.

**FOR SALE.—LADIES' BICYCLE,** Pneumatic Tyres, Bell, Lamp, etc. Lately put in repair, Price Rs. 160. Apply "G," Great Western Hotel.

**GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE** OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, at their Godowns at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-4-0 per case in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-5-0 per case at Bandra.

**LADY** going Home strongly recommends SURTI HAMAL, 6 years' character. Most excellent servant. Bombay or Poona neighbourhood preferred. Apply Mrs. COLOMB, Buldana, Berar.

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**DEATHS FROM CHOLERA** :—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

**MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL** is by far the best European Hotel on the Hill, occupying the Coolest and the Highest position. Nearest to Gymkhana, Church, &c.

**THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN** is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

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**WHY is the SINGER SEWING** MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

**RECEIVED** Frater's English Varnishes, Mahogany Oak, Walnut Satinwood, Re. 1-8, per bottle direction on bottles.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

**MONEY-BOXES and MONEY-PURSES** in large stock, at CLERK AND CO., General Merchants, opposite St. Xavier's College.

**CLIFTON, BRISTOL.**—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

**HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE IN PLATINOTYPE**-Process Executed in Raja Deen Dayal and Son's Art Photographic Salon (Whiteway, Laidlaw Building, Bombay) Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. A visit earnestly solicited. Hydraulic Lift available for Visitors.

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**THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.**—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

**WM. HUTCHINSON and Co.,** East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

**OVERLAND SUMMARY,** published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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**FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.**—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.


# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 31.

WE have no further telegraphic news through Reuter to chronicle in this column this evening, the latest advices through that channel having been noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office | Dec. | Rs. | 1,60,792 |
| ,, ,, Branches | Inc. | ,, | 9,48,404 |
| Other ,, | Dec. | ,, | 7,53,434 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | ,, | 23,125 |
| Other authorised ,, | | | unchanged. |
| Loans | Inc. | ,, | 1,41,657 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | Dec. | ,, | 3,95,181 |
| Balances with other Banks | Inc. | ,, | 7 |
| Cash | Dec. | ,, | 2,17,443 |

The scarcity of Money continued last week ; but the minimum rates of discount at the Presidency Bank and in the open market remained at 12 and 13 per cent., respectively ; and the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day again shows but little change in the items of which the Return is composed. The principal movement last week in the figures going to indicate the position of the trade demand for Money was in Private Deposits, from which withdrawals had taken place to the amount of 7 1-2, and in the same direction there was a small increase in Loans ; while, on the other hand, some falling off in Bills Discounted brought the net increase in trade requirements for the week under notice to five lakhs, compared with a decrease in the week preceding of 1 1-4 lakh. In Government Deposits a material increase at the Bank's branches was somewhat reduced by a diminution at the head office, the net addition to this item being over 7 3-4 lakhs; and the Bank's Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon shewed a decrease of some 2 1-4 lakhs, as against an increase of 5 1-2 lakhs, at the close of the previous week.

COTTON.—There has been less business passing in our local market for this staple to-day ; but the total Sales are reported at 3,800 bales, taken by Exporters and local consumers in about equal quantities. The former have bought 1,200 bales of Akote, at Rs. 144 1-2 ; 300 Damargaum, at Rs. 149 ; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 140 ; and 100 each of Poolgaum, at Rs. 143, and Dhumgaum, at Rs. 139 1-2 ; the purchases of the latter being made up of 800 Dhulia, at Rs. 138 1-4 to 139 1-2 ; 300 Bengal, at Rs. 138 1-4; 200 each of Barsee, at Rs. 169 1-2, and Jalna, at Rs. 158 ; and smaller bits of ready new Oomra descriptions, at curreny rates. The market closed steady this evening with prices unchanged.

This morning's official telegraphic weather and crop reports are much of the same tenor as those to hand in the middle of last week. Arrivals at the marts in the districts of the Oomrawattee circle continue small. Picking was going on in the Broach circle. At Wadhwan, in the Dhollera circle, the plants were healthy, and arrivals were expected early ; but in the Dhollera district itself, the bolls which were appearing were slightly damaged by insects and disease. In the Hubli district of the Dharwar circle, the plants were shedding bolls ; but the crop was suffering from cold winds.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 8,079 bales. |
| Wheat | 78 cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,217 ,, |
| Rapeseed | 1,014 ,, |
| Gingelly | 4,432 ,, |
| Castorseed | 654 ,, |
| Rice | 37,952 ,, |

FREIGHTS.—All the ready space has gradually been disposed of at low rates, and the excess tonnage in the market has reached the lowest limit. For February shipment, fresh tonnage is not available, even at 17s. 6d. per ton, and owners' idea, even for March loading to Mediterranean ports is 17s. 6d. per ton, as surrounding ports still offer more remunerative employment than ours.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. In the latter class of Paper we have heard of nothing doing ; but resales of Telegraphic have been reported to some extent, at 1s. 4d. for cash ; also a little Bank Wire Transfer, at 1s. 3 31-32d., rates eventually closing quiet as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | ...... | 1s. 3 15-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | ...... | 1s. 3 15-16d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | ... | 1s. 4d. | ,, |
| Credits 3 do. | ... | 1s. 4 1-8d. | ,, |
| Francs 3 do. | ..... | 1'69 3-4 | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day, at 96 5-8 for Cash and the Settlement for 3½ per Cents, the 2nd March account being quoted at 97 3-8 ; and Threes at 89, nominal.

SHARES have to-day shown but little movement. Manockjee Petit Mills are Rs. 45 lower, Lukhmidas Rs. 20, Currimbhoy Rs. 10, and China Rs. 5.

## HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice STRACHEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

2?-97—Smetham B and N—Meherbai vs Maneckbai widow Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

512-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Memonchand Purusram and others vs Sidhrutral Soojanrai—Hiralal M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

523-96—Sorabjee and J—Ruttonjee Jemshedjee Subedar vs Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and others.
410-97—In person—Kasoofali Abdulalli and others vs Hasenbhai Hyderbhai and others.
495-97—Payne G and S—Soolamanjee Isoofbhai and another vs Abdoolally Soolamanjee and others
536-97—Muljee and R—Kapoorchand Deepchand vs Roognathjee Mooljee—Edgelow and G.
689-97—J C Cama—Bai Jeembabai vs Abdhur Rahim Hajee Sooleman.
691-97—Nanu and H—Mohomedally Lookmanjee and others vs Khoorbanally Khojbhoy.
694-97—K J Mantri—Bapubhai Atmaram vs Hassam Dossa and others.
2-98—In person—Cassumbhoy Nanjee vs Goolam Hoosein Mooljibhoy and others.
8-98—In person—Framjee Navrojee vs Goolabdas Cursondas—In person.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

48-97—Captain and V—Ebramjee Rajbhai vs Essajee Sullemanjee.

Postponed Long Causes.

350-97—Shamrao P—The Advocate General and others vs Dhunooverbai and others—In person, and Tyabjee and Co—Part heard.
469-97—Dekshit and D—Motiram Sakulchand vs Ruttonbai and others—Little and Co.
299-96—Janardhan and A—Mahomed Abdulla vs Hajeeali Mahomed Hajee Esmail—Payne G and S.
3?6-94—R S Brown and Co—Rampartab Manalal and others vs Goverdhandas Balmakund and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
220-97—Bhaishanker and K—Asiatbai vs Ally Mahomed Hajee Salley Mahomed—Ardeshir H and D.
405-96—Tyabjee D and C—Aishabibee vs Bayabibee and others—Payne G and S, and Hemming and P.
113-93—M N Saklatwalla Hassum Miya Ahmed vs Nawab Alum Allikhan Bahadoor Dilawa Nuwaz Jung and another.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete, must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.
Bhamo route to China right.
Teheran route interrupted beyond Sukkim Kali.
Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean cables and Persian Gulf report cutting of Mekran land lines. Some delay to European traffic is likely to accrue therefrom.
Owing to injuries to Land lines Mekran Coast, Gwadur is now entirely cut off from telegraph communication.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Bolamo Bissao interrupted.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 30th January, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | inches | 29·915 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees | 78·6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | | 69·1 |
| Dew Point | | 64·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air | | ·640 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10) | | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees | 88·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m) | | 69·0 |
| General Directions of wind * | | E, WNW, NW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles | 165 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TALEYARKHAN—MURZBAN—January 27, at Bombay, Fardunji Sorabji Taloyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Mr. Sorabji Jehangir Taleyarkhan, to Meherbanoo, daughter of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JOHNSTON—January 26, at Gonda, Oudh, the wife of Mr G H B Johnston, D S P, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TOLLEMACHE—PAYNE—January 27, at the English Church, Tuticorin, by the Right Rev Bishop Morley, Hugh Ernest, of Kannia Mallay, Davikulam, eldest son of the Rev E C Tollemache, to Caroline Mary, only child of John Payne, of Talliar, Davikulam.

DEATHS.

BROOKES—January 28, at Madras, Ann Brookes, relict of the late Richard Marshall Brookes of the Calcutta Mint, aged 86 years.
DEROSAIRE—January 26, at Allahabad, Michael Derosairo, late Superintendent, Map Department, Board of Revenue, aged 8? years.
NATION—January 27, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Stephen Nation, aged 87, the son of General C Nation, and brother to General J L Nation.
WOOLMAN—January 20, at Khagole, Dinapore, William Alfred Woolman, late East Indian Railway, of cerebral apoplexy, aged 65 years, and 5 months.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 1, 1898.

THE political unrest in India is the subject of an article contributed to the *Westminster Review* by Mr. Lionel Ashburner, who was for thirty-six years a member of the Bombay Civil Service, and as senior member of Council was interim-Governor of the Presidency on the departure of Sir Richard Temple for a Parliamentary career in England. The object of the writer is to indicate what he considers to be the causes of the present discontent, and the dangers they involve. There are many points on which we by no means share his views, but they are the views of an able man of long experience of Western India. He gives the first place to matters which are rarely touched upon in the controversies of the day, either by the upholders of things as they are, or those who advocate vague and ill-defined changes, either backward to an impossible past, or forward to some unknown goal. We are bidden to look back to the period of native rule when the State was the universal landlord. The State placed no limit to its exactions, except such as was necessary to leave the cultivators sufficient food to keep them alive till the next harvest. But while extracting the last pie at the sword's point the rulers recognised the ryot's claim to hereditary occupancy ; they did not help the Marwari or other money-lender to dispossess him, take his holding and turn him and his family adrift. The Native Sovereign recognised no right in anyone else to harry the villagers : "The revenue was levied at the point of the sword, and it was a point of honour with the more martial tribes not to pay anything without a fight in which a few of their men were killed. The greater the bloodshed the more honour they had from their neighbours and the higher the sums paid for their daughters in marriage." That primitive state of things was not possible under British rule. The Survey Settlement Act fixed a land rental based on the fertility of the land, the vicinity of markets, and the like. The payments were taken by instalments at the times most convenient for the cultivator ; when the harvests were late the Collectors had power to defer the date of payment. That elastic system was denounced by Sir William Wedderburn in Parliament as harsh and rigid. But it is consistent with large reversions of revenue in seasons of drought or flood, and with heavy expenditure to keep people alive in times of famine, when the native ruler left the cultivators to shift for themselves. Mr. Ashburner recalls that in 1887, when there was the threat rather than the reality of famine in the Southern Mahratta Country, twenty-five lakhs of revenue were foregone. The Survey Settlement reduced the assessment so considerably that the revenue in some districts was fifty per cent. less than it had been. But it gave a great impulse to cultivation. So much waste land was taken up that the loss was recouped, and the increment enabled the Government to expend money largely on railways and roads, which in their turn also greatly improved the position of the agricultural class.

It is not easy at first sight to discern how an Act which had done so much good to the cultivator should become the primary cause of his discontent. It operated in an unexpected way. In conferring on the occupier a virtual ownership for the thirty years of the settlement, with a right of renewal subject to the one condition of paying little more than a nominal rent charge, it made him in effect a landed proprietor. He could let it, or mortgage it, or sell it. He borrowed money at improvident rates of interest on the credit of his land, and when he could not meet his liabilities to the money-lender the civil courts gave a decree by which he was deprived of everything. The "magic of property" stripped him of all he had. Sir Bartle Frere during his governorship had his attention called to the destruction of trees—the property of the State—on the holdings of cultivators on the Ghats. He came to the conclusion, so natural to the economists of that day, that the ryot injured or cut down the trees because they did not belong to him, but to the Sirkar. Give him, said his Excellency, a right of property in the trees on his holding, and in his own interest he will protect them and carefully encourage their growth. The result was that in three years the well-afforested ghauts were denuded of every tree and so remained until Sir Richard Temple, after the famine experience of the seventies, took measures to repair the irreparable loss by the "forest reserves," which have been the occasion of so much ill-informed controversy ever since. Mr. Ashburner does not refer to the forest grievances which had their origin in an attempt to repair the calamitous destruction of timber through the mistaken kindness of Government—supplemented by a good deal of neglect and indifference—till the failure of the rains in three successive seasons called attention to it. But he lays much stress on the disastrous effects of the wholesale eviction of the peasantry, who were reduced from the status of small farmers to that of day labourers, while money-lenders took their lands and rack-rented them without mercy. A Relief Act was passed, but its operation has been confined to four districts in the Deccan, while the evil extends in one form or another over nearly the whole of India. The Deccan Ryots Act has done good so far as it goes. The dismal prophecies that the ryot would lose his credit when his land could no longer be sold over his head, have been falsified. His credit was never better, and he can borrow without difficulty for agricultural purposes. The writer comments on the fact that Poona, one of the four districts where the Act has improved the position of the bulk of the population, is now one of the chief centres of disaffection. He attributes the paradox to the laxity and blunders of the Government for some years past, which have offered a premium on seditious disloyalty. In the schools disloyalty to England has been taught as systematically as in those of America. A native Educational Inspector wrote a "History of India," which went through three editions, of 10,000 copies each, in which Clive was described as a blackguard and the policy of Hastings as "abhorrent." High office was given to prominent members of a seditious association, which the Government has only recently banned as a stirrer-up of mischief. Tilak was appointed to a seat on the Legislative Council after he had written the articles for which he has been since convicted. With such encouragement why should there be any surprise that Poona, the centre of Brahmin influence, should become a hot bed of sedition ?

The writer goes further and charges the system of education established by Government with having undermined the authority of the Brahmans, without supplying any higher rules of conduct than they inculcated in the former time, and enforced by ex-communication. He looks upon the present political movement as an attempt on the part of the Brahmans to recover their lost influence. For that end they are producing a religious revival, and arousing the fanaticism of their followers. The Cow-Protection Societies which cover the country have, he asserts, the support of the higher native officials ; the disturbances between Hindus and Mussulmans about the killing of cows and the desecration of temples and mosques show at all events that the rioters are very thoroughly in earnest. All this, Mr. Ashburner maintains, has become possible through a general relaxation of the powers of Government—a sort of creeping paralysis, which is fatal to a vigorous administration." It is just as well that a retired civil servant of exceptional experience should set it down in black and white, for it has been said in words for many years past. The evils we have recently witnessed have been predicted as the inevitable outcome of attitude of *laisser faire* which has been tolerant in the face of much provocation. Mr. Ashburner goes perhaps further than is necessary when he includes the High Court in the charge he freely levels at the general administration. He is indignant that the sentences passed by Mr. Aston, Session Judge of Sattara, of transportation for life and for seven years, respectively, for seditious publication in a newspaper, should have been reduced in the first case to one year's and in the other to three months' imprisonment. But it must not be forgotten that in passing the sentence Mr. Aston expressly stated that the case could be appealed to the High Court, which could reduce the punishment, and that the Crown might, if necessary, exercise clemency. It would perhaps have been better if the Judge had in the first instance passed a sentence which the High Court would not have varied in either direction. In a case still remembered in this Presidency, the Court of Appeal, applied to reduce a sentence of imprisonment in a case of murder, exercised its undoubted right and sentenced the appellant to be hanged. We should be as loth to accuse the learned judges of undue severity in that enhancement as of imputing to them unwise lenity in the *Pratoda* case. We are not at all prepared to concur in the view that the Court by reducing the punishment awarded to the proprietor of that sheet "places sedition in the same category as petty theft and punishes a first offence with three months' imprisonment." Three months to a man of seventy is quite sufficient for a first offence ; he is not likely to commit a second. On matters of Imperial policy, notably the reorganisation of the Native army, Mr. Ashburner has much to say that will repay perusal and suggest much serious thought.

THE earthquake did not come last Saturday, and Bombay still stands where it did. But there is still time for all the disasters which were foretold to occur, for two or three days' grace were allowed by the prophets. Even if disasters do not come off just now we have still eleven months of the year before us. And Zadkiel in Bengal and Sephariel in England both foretell an eventful year. It is difficult to tell which expects the most terrible series of events. Both are bad, and though the order of sequence is somewhat different both prophecies run on practically the same lines. War, famine, shipwreck, pestilence, and sudden death in various forms are predicted, and they may be predicted with safety, for each year brings its own roll of disasters. The difficulty is in locating them and fixing the time at which they will occur. Where these two prophets agree it is worth while noting the fact that the fulfilment of the prophecy may be duly credited to the sages. They agree that early in the year a prominent personage will die. Sephariel says "an aged person in the highest sphere of life will die in the first quarter of the year." He might almost have given us the name, since Zadkiel does not hesitate to say that "some Prime Minister of Europe will shuffle off this mortal coil." The English seer foretold fanatical risings in the North-West, Punjab, and Bombay immediately following the eclipse. We suppose that the fight at Shin Kamar and the riots at Sinnar may be taken as a fulfilment. Zadkiel contented himself with saying that the frontier war will not be brought to a close as early as it was imagined, and that there will be risings and bloodshed. Both have much to say with regard to the Far East, though the stars tell Zadkiel more about purely parochial affairs than they do of high politics. He tells us in his own quaint way, however, that there will be apprehensions of war on two sides of India ; there will be severe fighting in Central and Eastern Asia among the European Powers for their rights and interests—the principal actors being Germany, Russia, and France ; the secondary actors—England and the United States ; Japan and Italy taking a minor part, while Turkey, Persia, and Kabul will secretly take part. The scenes of action will be China, Africa, Egypt, the Indian Frontier, and Central Asia—a fairly expansive scene of operations truly. According to Saphariel, at the outset of the New Year the eyes of the world are directed to the Far East, where a double blockade will be forced simultaneously by a clever coup. An agitation will begin in India, designed to draw the red herring across the Chinese trail. Troops will be drafted from India to China, and from England to India. The partition of China is inevitable. English and Japanese will agree for a common cause. Russia and Prussia will be aflame with martial fever and torn by internal strife. By the end of April the Government will have to face a political *impasse*. Parliament will probably be dissolved. There will be fighting in Austria, Japan, and India, but we are told finally that the year will leave Germany still suffering under its too ambitious ruler ; Turkey quoting the Treaty of Peace to the Greeks ; the Ca[nadian] Colonists in arms ; France pushing forward across the frontier ; India dashing itself again[st] the rock of its own incompetence ; Chi[na] depleted, the Yellow Robe gone ; Denma[rk] bereaved ; Canada troubled by the State[s] ; Austria on strike ; and England—Heav[en] guard her !—a good deal better off than no[w]. Zadkiel says the same, but he expresses it differently. He writes : "The British, favoured children of Lakshmi, will get thro[ugh] all difficulties and the triumph of Her Maje[sty] will be proclaimed all over the world !" It [is] satisfactory to be assured that all will e[nd] well.

THE rear-guard action in the Lakarai P[ass] was apparently a more serious affair th[an] was anticipated would have taken place. So[me] little resistance from obdurate tribesmen [was] expected, but nothing like the attack report[ed] in our telegrams of yesterday. Forem[ost] among the killed was Colonel Haughton, of [the] 36th Sikhs, who had already distinguish[ed] himself in the Tirah expedition, being ve[ry] highly praised by General Westmacott a[nd] the late General Yeatman-Biggs in th[e] despatches. Sir George White wrote : "The Commander-in-Chief wishes to dr[aw] attention to the admirable conduct of t[he] 36th Sikhs under command of Lieutena[nt-] Colonel Haughton during the attack on t[he] various posts held by that regiment on t[he] Samana Range." Among the officers who [fell] with their colonel were Lieutenant Turin, whose transfer from the City of London Reg[i]ment to the 36th Sikhs has only just be[en] confirmed. The King's Own Yorkshire Lig[ht] Infantry having been attached to the Raw[al]pindi Reserve Brigade were practically receiving their baptism of fire when they lost thr[ee] smart young officers, Lieutenants Walke[r,] Dowdall, and Hughes ; whilst Major Earl and Captain Marrable were wounded. Th[e] Yorkshires were well-known in Bombay and th[e] casualties are keenly felt. The officers had [a] large circle of friends to whom the news of th[e] casualties comes as a personal loss.

DR. STEIN'S archæological explorations i[n] the Buner country, though only carried out on [a] restricted scale, seem to have been fairly satis[]factory. He has discovered rock-cut sculptures of Hindu deities, and demonstrated that the Buddhism in those regions had been for a long period previous to Mahomedan dominion closely associated with Hinduism. There was not time to reach the tirthas whilst the camps of the first brigade were at Juwar or Padshah, and Dr. Stein had to be contented with hearing stories of them. But he visited many stupas in the Buner Valley, excavating one of them. However, it was recognised that weeks of work would be necessary to clear sites and make a full investigation. Therefore, the idea had for the time to be abandoned. A stupa at Panjpau, in the Barandu valley, measures quite a hundred and fifty feet in diameter. But someone had been there before Dr. Stein. Treasure-seekers, possibly the Chinese pilgrims, who have written of the sacred places, have been there, and not only pierced but destroyed many of the stupas. Unfortunately the time the military expedition remained in the Buner country was too short to admit of careful investigation, while long enough to reveal its richness in archæological remains.

ALTHOUGH the poorer classes of natives in the cit[y] firmly believed the prediction of the astrologers tha[t] Bombay and the Presidency generally would b[e] swallowed up in an earthquake on Saturday las[t] they do not profess any surprise that nothing of th[e] sort happened. The reason probably is that such non-fulfilments of prophecy have come rather too often.

At yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Corpora[]tion, it was resolved to adopt the report of the Standing Committee in regard to the scheme of Reorganization of the Health Department, and to request the Munici[]pal Commissioner to submit a report after the scheme had been given a full and fair trial for a period o[f] three years.

LAST but not least of the festivities connected wit[h] the marriage of the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Murzban, to Mr. Furdoonji S. Talyarkhan, wa[s] the "At Home" given last night by Mr. and Mr[s.] Murzban, at their residence, Gulistan, Murzban Roa[d]. The garden and compound of Gulistan had been trans[]formed into a veritable fairyland. It was covered wit[h] white cloth, illuminated with the electric light, Chines[e] lanterns, and multi-coloured buttees. The larg[e] number of guests assembled included prominent mem[]bers of both European and Native society, and all wer[e] most hospitably entertained by the host and hostess.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th January 1898 shows an in[]crease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 185,19? maunds and Rs. 39,257 in the earnings.

TWELVE fine pedigree Hereford bulls were recently shipped from England to Fray Bentos on the River Plate, by the steamer "Bellagio." They are the pro[]perty of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, and have been sent out to South America in order to maintain the breed of the cattle reared on the Com[]pany's vast cattle farms. The cattle industry is carried out on such a gigantic scale in that part of the world, that the Liebig Company's cattle farms alone cover an area of 1,250,000 acres—that is about the size of two whole English counties.

THE vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. A. Muirhead, Traffic Manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway, to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway as its Traffic Manager, will be filled, we hear, by Mr. N. Priestley, Deputy Traffic Superintendent of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. It is also rumoured that Mr. T. J. McCloughin, the acting Traffic Manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway, will be leaving this railway, as he has been appointed Deputy Traffic Manager of the South Indian Railway, *vice* Mr. H. Davies, who succeeds the late Mr. Stenson as Traffic Manager.

DISCOVERY, which may prove to be of great interest to students of Buddhist history, has been made within the last few days on the Birdpur Estate, Basti district. A stupa situated at the twentieth mile on the Uska-Nepal Road has been excavated, and after digging down 18 feet of solid brickwork set in clay, a huge stone chest 4ft. 4in. by 2ft. 8in. by 2ft. 1 1-2in. was unearthed. The lid was broken in four pieces, and the box was completely closed and embedded in solid brickwork ; it was in perfect preservation, and measured inside 36in. by 18 1-2in. by 22 3-4in. On removing the lid the following articles were revealed ; two small marble vases, with lids, eight inches high and four and a-half inches in diameter, one ordinary lota-shaped marble vessel, one small round marble box and one crystal bowl with cover, the handle of which was a hollow fish filled with gold. All these vessels contained ornaments and relics consisting of pearls, gold leaf stars, gold leaf stamped with figures, gold and gold ornaments, stars and other shapes cut in garnets, amethyst topaz, cornelian, &c. They also contained crystals and beads and quantities of small bones in good preservation. No coins were found, and the only inscription was round the lid of one of the bowls, the lettering being the same as that on the Lumbani Garden pillar commemorating the birthplace of Buddha. It seems, from a cursory rendering of this inscription by qualified experts, that these ornaments and relics may have belonged to Buddha himself.

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

News from Cannes states that Mr. Gladstone passed a very bad night, last night. The doctor was called to see him at midnight, and again this morning, but this evening he is reported to be a little better.

## THE LIBERALS AND THE FRONTIER POLICY.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Liberals are drafting an Amendment to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech when Parliament opens, condemning the frontier policy of the Government.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The "Standard" demands a full enquiry into the conduct of the frontier campaign, including the manner in which General Lockhart was evidently hampered in his operations from Simla.

The "Daily News" protests against a continuance of hostilities with the tribesmen.

## THE "NOVOSTI" ON THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

The "Novosti" hints that the Power concerned in the Dreyfus affair was a friend of France interesting itself as to the true condition of the country and for purely diplomatic reasons.

The "Novosti" adds that Dreyfus was not a traitor, but merely violated official secrecy, and that a revision of the trial is unavoidable to France.

## PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS INTO VICTORIA.

Victoria has prohibited the imports of Indian cattle hides, etc.

## THE TEST MATCH AT MELBOURNE.

In the fourth test match at Melbourne, Australia made 323 in the first innings, of which Hill scored 188.

England then went in and made 174 in the first innings, and in the second innings seven runs for one wicket.

# THE POONA MURDERS.

## TRIAL OF DAMODHER HARI CHAPEKAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JAN. 31.

The trial of Damodher Hari Chapekar commenced, to-day, before the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe. A large number of persons were present, including several ladies. The prisoner was brought into court and accommodated in the dock, closely guarded by several members of the Punitive Police Force.

At the commencement of the case prisoner asked permission from the judge to be removed from the dock, as he could not hear from there, but the judge could not grant his request.

After this four charges were read out. Prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was defended by Mr. Bomanjee Pallonjee Master, a local pleader, appointed by Government, who asked for a postponement of the case on the ground that he had not been allowed to see his client for consultation.

The judge refused the application.

Mr. Anderson then addressed the court, and said that he proposed to alter the form of the charges slightly. He then read the charges—first, that the prisoner, on or about the 22nd June, did commit murder, by causing the death of Mr. Rand, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; second, that accused was charged with abetting Balkrishna Hari Chapekar in the committal of that office; third, that he was charged in the same form with the mur-der of Lieutenant Ayerst; and fourth, that he abetted in the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst.

The judge having acquiesced to the proposed change, prisoner was called on, and he pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Anderson applied to the Court to let Mr. Guider remain in the court; and also made a similar application for Mr. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to depose to having recorded the confession made by accused.

In addressing the jury for the Crown, Mr. Anderson said the evidence he would adduce would satisfy them that either Damodher or Balkrishna; caused the death of Mr. Rand and whichever it was, prisoner before them under the present charges would be guilty. For purposes of criminal responsibility made no difference whom the prisoner killed. The case for the Crown was that Damodher killed Mr. Rand and Balkrishna killed Lieutenant Ayerst, but Damodher was responsible, as he himself had pulled the trigger in both cases. The death of Lieutenant Ayerst was not specifically intended before that particular evening. The prosecution alleged that Damodher and Balkrishna deliberately planned to bring about the death of Mr. Rand. Mr. Anderson proceeded to explain to the jury about the reception, and as to how the two unfortunate gentlemen after closing that event left the grounds and were shot at some distance off from Government House. After detailing the tragedy Mr. Anderson said it was for the jury to say who was responsible for those two deeds. The only evidence then forthcoming was the evidence deducted from the finding of two old swords wrapped, over with cloth and an axe. These provided a considerable clue. About the beginning of September the police put accused certain questions, when Damodher took them to a well, which being dragged they found some weapons. From the well accused took the police to his house, where other important things were found. In the search, the police also found a false beard, a photograph of the prisoner in military constume, as also some rather large shots corresponding very closely with the slugs extracted by the doctor from Mr. Rand's body. Besides this, Damodher took the police in a garden in which he had kept powder and shot. Accused procured caps to fit the pistol from Mr. Jones, of the Small Arms Factory. It would also be in evidence that Damodher and his brother, on the 21st June, were actually seen surveying the ground in which they determined to carry out the deed. He told the jury that accused persons, if desired to do so, could make solemn statements before a magistrate, and if done under proper precautions the Law allowed that those statements could be used as evidence against them. Accused had made a statement which was one of the greatest value in the case. He then said that the jury would naturally ask what was the motive for the crime. Prisoner may have thought he had a natural grievance for doing what he did, but it was not for them to consider the justness or otherwise of the measures adopted by the Plague Committee in Poona, and there was nothing in them to justify the prisoner in adopting the revengeful attitude imputed to him.

The following gentlemen formed the Jury:—Messrs. Heerjeebhoy Dhunjeeshaw, Balwant Hari Chiplunker, Vicharam Bhagvandas, Charles Augustus Rose, and Gopal Rowjee Moole.

Nearly ten witnesses were examined, but their evidence was nearly the same as given before Mr. Bonus, namely, Drs. Heath, Macconaghy, and Dias, Lieutenant Sargent, Messrs. Flemming, Guider, Nurkar Narayan Natu, Shaik Mohidin, Bunner Miah, Appa Gopal, and Bhau Naiker.

The case is adjourned till to-morrow.

## THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 4 cases and one death in the City, to-day, and the total mortality 8; and in the District one case and one death.

No cases or deaths occurred in the Suburban limits and in the Cantonment.

Plague is dying out from Satara district, and has entirely disappeared from the Khatav and Khanapur talukas.

# THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

## FURTHER ADVANCE IN THE SHIN KAMAR PASS.

## SLIGHT CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMANI, JAN. 31.

General Westmacott advanced, to-day, to the Shin Kamar Pass. The force consisted of 400 Gordons, 300 Sikhs, 300 of the 2nd Gurkhas, 400 of the 3rd Gurkhas, 250 of the K.O.Y.L.I., 400 of the K.O.S.B., and No. 8 M.B.,R.A.

The defile is a most difficult one, but owing to the large force and excellent flanking arrangements, few casualties occurred. Little opposition was made to our advance, the few casualties taking place as we retired.

One Gunner was killed; and one Gunner, one of the K.O.Y.L.I., one Gurkha, and one bhisty were wounded.

Surgeon-Captain Dick and Lieutenant Browne, 36th Sikhs, were very slightly wounded.

## PARTICULARS OF SATURDAY'S FIGHT.

## COL. HAUGHTON'S BODY BROUGHT IN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

The following particulars of the action in which Colonel Haughton was killed have now been published. The Yorkshire Light Infantry, with four Companies of the 36th Sikhs and two guns, under Colonel Seppings, left Mamani early on the morning of Saturday, and leading the troops reached Shinkamar Kotal about 10-30, meeting with no opposition. Colonel Haughton, with the Sikhs then proceeded about a mile to search the caves. On arrival of the main body at Kotal it was discovered that a company of the Sikhs had been withdrawn from the high ridge on the west which was the key of the position, and this was immediately occupied by the enemy. It was at once assaulted, but was only retaken with heavy loss, Lieutenant Dowdall being killed while charging at the head of his men. About midday

THE TROOPS BEGAN TO RETURN

to camp, and the enemy immediately harassed the rearguard and the left of the Column, causing many casualties. The rear Column cleared the pass about, 5 o'clock with the assistance of General Westmacott who on receiving message from Colonel Seppings that he was in difficulties at once took two guns and 400 rifles to help him. The casualties among the officers have already been reported. Following were the losses among the Rank-and-file:—Killed: Sikhs—Three; wounded: two. Yorkshires—Killed: fifteen; wounded: thirty-one. Missing: twelve.

One wounded man is known to be in the enemy's hands, and is reported to be well treated. The enemy's loss must have been severe as they charged frequently to within thirty yards of our troops. The officers speak in the highest terms of the gallantry of our force, and the retirement was conducted in excellent order. Colonel Haughton's and one Private's body have been brought in, and search parties have gone out for the remainder.

The troops have been reinforced by 725 men from Bara, and Colonel Sturt, with 500 infantry, has moved from Bara to the north of the pass.

The General Officer Commanding the Second Division is arranging to carry out the reprisals.

**The experience gaind during the rising in the Swat Valley showed that the Malakand position, as it existed last summer could not be defended its normal garrison. The north camp had to be hastily abandoned: and even when the troops had been concentrated, they had to fight desperately to save themselves from being driven off the kotal. If the Malakand is to be held, therefore, it is undoubtedly desirable that it should be strengthened. The present arrangements, we understand include a strong and compact fortified camp on the Malakand, wherein will be placed the permanent garrison and the flying column. In case the latter has to move out the troops remaining will hold a position believed to be impregnable against tribal attack, and there will be no occasion to abandon this or that section of it. As regards outposts, Chakdarrah will be held by four instead of two companies of infantry, with a detachment of cavalry, and Dargai will be similarly garrisoned. Sufficient transport will be maintained to admit of the flying column being sent out at the shortest notice, while care will be taken that ample supplies of food and ammunition are always stored at Chakdarrh. At the latter post, too, the defences have been greatly improved, the defects brought to light during the siege having been remedied. These arrangements and dispositions, as we have suggested are not only a reasonable but a necessary precaution if we are to keep a garrison in Chitral. Probably we shall realise in a year or two that the garrison is a mere source of weakness and withdraw it; but it is apparently useless urging this point at present.—*Pioneer*.**

## PUNJAB EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

## PROFESSORIAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 31.

The Punjab Educational Department which in the past few years has had many changes, now undergoes a few more.

Mr. P. G. Dallinger, Principal, Lahore Government College, resigns almost immediately, and returns to England, being succeeded by Mr. S. Robson, M.A., of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. T. W. Arnold, B.A., Professor at Aligharh College, succeeds Mr. Ussher, who has gone home, as Professor of Philosophy in the Lahore Government College, pending arrival of Mr. Robson. Mr. Bell, Inspector of Scheols, officiates.

## THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

## TOWN'S MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JAN. 30.

A public meeting of this City and Cantonment, was held, this evening, in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall, Mr. Ragunath Daji Nagarkar presiding under the auspices of the Deccan Standing Congress Committee, which adopted a resolution protesting against the proposed amendments to the Penal and Procedure Codes and the Postal Act. The meeting dispersed after thanking the plague authorities for permission to hold the meeting and giving three cheers for the Queen.

## TOWN'S MEETING AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, JAN. 30.

A crowded meeting of the malguzars, sowkars, and tenants, resident in Nagpur city and district, was held, this evening, at the MacDonnell Town Hall, to submit a memorial representing their views with respect to the C.P., Tenancy and Land Revenue Draft Bills now before the Viceroy's Council. The memorial was read and unanimously adopted after a discussion, during which suggestions were made and passed. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was a great success.

## (REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

**The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here this morning.**

SUEZ, JAN. 29.

**The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.**

PENANG, JAN. 29.

**The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, from Koba, sailed, for Bombay, this afternoon.**

**The Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Salazie arrived, at Suez, from Bombay, on Sunday, 30th instant, at 6 p.m.**

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

**The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bhownuggur ........ | 2 25-32. |
| The Manchester Market has been steady. | |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols ........ | 112 4-15 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes ........ | 103 1-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ........ | 116 1-2 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper ........ | 64 3-8 |
| Bar Silver ........ | 25 5-16 |

**The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.**

# CALCUTTA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

THE exodus of a great part of fashionable Calcutta last week to Buxar to see the eclipse has somewhat shortened the tale of social gatherings in the capital which I have to notice in this letter. Even on Saturday when the eclipse was actually progressing, however, the company of Europeans at the races was almost as large as ever, the only section of the spectators conspicuous by deficiency in numbers being the native crowd, which was no doubt engaged at the time in ablutions. On Sunday afternoon also, at the Zoological Gardens, were to be seen so large a proportion of those who figured at Buxar, that it would seem that most of them must have returned at the same time as the Viceroy. Amongst others who were there was Sir George White, who has now completely recovered from the attack of fever which prevented his occupying his seat in Council on Friday. The committee of the gardens have succeeded in making these weekly gatherings very attractive, even to those who are not especially interested in zoology, and it deserves to be more generally known than seems now to be the case, that a very pleasant hour is to be spent there, once a week, listening to the band in the open air before church time.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Slater gave a musical recital at the cathedral which was much appreciated, and seems to have been largely attended, somewhat to the detriment, I understand, of an excellent concert which took place the same day in aid of the Deaf and Dumb School, though the latter was also a great success, the friends of that deserving institution mustering in considerable force. On Wednesday evening took place a very enjoyable dance at Government House, General Sir Baker Russell, commanding the forces in Bengal, who is here on inspection duty, being amongst the guests. The same afternoon the Viceroy and a large party from Government House were present at the opening of the Photographic Society's exhibition, which is a particularly interesting one this season and contains a number of novelties. Not the least striking of these was the chromoscope exhibited by Father Lafont, which brings coloured photography, in a most marvelously beautiful shape, within reach of people at large, through the medium of coloured glasses, each of which contributes its particular tint to the resplendent whole which meets the eye when one looks through the instrument. Lastly, I must not omit to mention the farewell "At Home," given by Mr. and Mrs. Brough, in the Town Hall, on Thursday, which was largely attended and a great success.

The fight which is raging over the Sedition Bill and the gravity of the objections which have been brought to light against the measure as it now stands have been the most important subject of discussion since my last letter. The publication of Sir William Lockhart's despatches relating to the Dargai fight, however, has also attracted a good deal of attention. We now have the official version of what happened, and the result at any rate shows that the mistake, if mistake it was, which resulted in the most stubborn fight of the campaign and such heavy losses in the British force, at least had the effect of preventing the passes into Tirah being held as they would otherwise have been against us. If the Dargai heights had to be captured over again the tactics pursued would no doubt be very difficult, but criticism after the event, in a case like this, where the general in immediate command is not only dead but has died in the service of his country from exposure in the campaign in question, is, to say the least of it, unnecessary. Bishop Yeatman has written to the home papers defending his brother in the matter, but the memory of General Yeatman-Biggs requires no such defence, for he was in a better position than anyone else could possibly have been to judge what was practicable on the occasion, and if, under these circumstances, he took upon himself the responsibility of adopting a line somewhat different from that originally intended, we may rest assured he had good reasons for doing so. Whether Sir William Lockhart's proposals would have enabled the position to be taken with less loss of life than actually occurred, is a matter of purely theoretical dispute. It is sufficient now that the place was carried and that a record of gallantry was established over it which will live for all time.

By the time this appears in print the foundation-stone will have been laid of what will be an institution of the greatest importance to the whole European community on this side of India. I refer to the new European General Hospital, which is to replace the present insufficient and unsatisfactory structure. With the enormous community of young Englishmen, planters, merchants, and officials, for whom Calcutta is headquarters, nothing is more essential than a good hospital which will be able to provide proper accommodation and efficient nursing. The climate of Bengal and Assam, not to add that of the North-West and Central Provinces, is sickly enough in all conscience to demand that those to whose energy and enterprise the growing wealth and prosperity of the country is due, should be afforded every succour that science can offer or medical skill devise to help them to recover when they break down from sickness. It is satisfactory to learn, therefore, that the agitation of last year has been successful in ensuring that the project should be upon an adequate scale and that no more time be lost in pushing it to completion. The new hospital, both structurally and in equipment, will be far ahead of anything of the kind in India. Indeed, I understand that it bids fair to be one of the finest hospitals in the world. Every improvement that is in use at home is to be introduced, and if it also proves possible to apply the apparatus, which is said to have been tried successfully in a hospital in the southern states of America, for cooling the air, thus keeping the patients in a uniform temperature of, say, 75° Fahrenheit, no matter what the thermometer may rise to outside, invalids will be placed under more favourable conditions for recovery than they could obtain even in the majority of the great London hospitals themselves. All this of course costs money, but the accumulated contributions of the mercantile community and the shipping which have been absorbed in past years without adequate return, more than justify the Bengal Government in the outlay they have now agreed to incur, and no point in connection with Sir Alexander Mackenzie's administration will be more warmly remembered than the inauguartion that will be associated with it of the new General Hospital in Calcutta.

# BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

**THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th January.**

**Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 21st January 1898, reporting that while the P. & O. Co's s.s. "Ballaarat" was being transported from No. 4 berth, Victoria Dock, about 1-15 p.m., on the 15th idem, her port after life-boat fouled No.17 crane and did damage thereto, estimated at Rs. 51, as also to the life-boat herself; that the accident was due to the letting go of the port quarter line which was required to check the vessel's way and keep her off the crane; that the Berthing Master who was performing this duty displayed a want of forethought and judgment in ordering this important rope to be let go, and recommending that he be reprimanded and warned to be more careful in future.**

**Resolution.—The Berthing Master should be reprimanded as recommended by the Port Officer.**

**The Trustees do not consider that in this case any claim for damage to the crane should be made.**

**The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—**

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | 1897. For week ending 21st Jan. 1898. | Total from 1st April to 21st Jan. 1898. | For week ending 21st Jan. 1897. | 1896. Total from 1st April to 21st Jan. 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour... | 18 | 703 | 13 | 759 |
| " piloted out of harbour... | 21 | 699 | 18 | 780 |
| " transported ...... | 11 | 429 | 4 | 497 |
| " attended to ...... | ... | 93 | 1 | 67 |
| " warped ...... | ... | 43 | ... | 45 |

THE body of one of the missing marines from the U. S. S. Raleigh was discovered on the Colombo foreshore on Thursday morning, in a highly decomposed state. The inquest was held in the afternoon at the Wharf Railway Station. While evidence was being recorded in this case information was received that the second body had been discovered on Galle Face, near the hotel. Lieutenant Treadwell and Inspector Slater immediately proceeded to the spot and examined the corpse, which consisted only of the trunk and head, the arms and legs being missing. This body was so greatly decomposed that identification was impossible, although circumstances led to the belief that it was really the body of the second man who was missing. A verdict of death by drowning whilst attempting to desert, was returned in each case.

# THE CITY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

## CRITICISMS AND OPINIONS.

THE principles of the City Improvement Scheme of Government having been generally accepted as providing machinery well suited to the task of effecting the sanitary regeneration of the city, the discussion of the Bill published on Saturday is mainly confined to details. Upon them a great deal is being said, and the proposals of the Bill form the principle topic of conversation in places where men most do congregate. Opinions vary a great deal upon the various details, and, as is to be expected in a measure of so important a character, almost everyone who expresses his views finds something or other to criticise in the 94 Sections of which the Bill is composed. The two points in regard to which the most discussion is rife are the proposed constitution of the membership of the Trust, and the "Bludgeon Clause," which seems to be very strongly objected to by authorities conversant with municipal affairs in the city.

The head of a banking firm who is well acquainted with Municipal affairs said:—While as you know I am greatly in favour of the proposed scheme, I object to the Bludgeon Clause of the Bill. The Municipality has received a distinct undertaking from Government that the amount to be taken from Municipal resources shall not exceed 2 per cent. per annum. But the Bludgeon Clause raises a doubt as to whether more than that amount may not be asked for. The clause certainly ought not to be inserted unless it is safeguarded by provisions which will prevent the Trust from incurring expenditure involving greater claims upon the Municipality than the percentage named in the correspondence by Government. The Corporation were to inquire before expressing their opinion on the proposal what the extent of their liability would be, and when they learnt that it was to be limited they gave the scheme their approval. Had it been known that behind the correspondence there was the "Bludgeon Clause," their approval would not have been given so readily; the scheme would have met with more opposition. I trust that the Corporation will represent to Government the necessity of having a clear understanding as to what their liability at all times is to be. In reply to this enquiry Government may say "We have so limited the spending powers of the Trust that there is no likelihood whatever of the Corporation being called upon to contribute more than 2 per cent. per annum." If this is the reply why should the Clause be inserted at all, since its only effect will be to raise needless opposition to the measure and to alienate the cordial support it would otherwise receive from many members of the Corporation. How can the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee prepare a satisfactory Budget if the amount to be allotted to the improvement Trust is a matter of uncertainty? One effect of the Clause will be that the landlord element in the Corporation will make all the greater effort to have the entire representation of the municipality on the Trust in their own hands, whereas if the amount is definitely fixed that desire will be less strong, and we shall have all the more chance of getting the four best men appointed. I hope that when the selection of representatives is made other considerations will be subordinated to that of obtaining the most capable men.

A prominent European member of the Corporation said:—As to the election of representatives of the Municipality the Corporation will naturally desire to appoint native members, since the other Trustees will be almost entirely European. I think that Government should take care not to have the official element too predominant upon the Trust, and that in their nominations they should choose men connected with the trade and industries of the city in preference to officials other than those who will be on the Trust *ex-officio*. I cannot agree with the view that the Municipal Commissioner should not be an *ex-officio* member, as I think the interests of the rate-payers would be benefited rather than otherwise by his presence on the Board.

Mr. G. W. Roughton, in the course of a conversation with a representative of this paper, said:—I have not had an opportunity of carefully studying the details of the Bill at present, and the only details upon which I am now prepared to pass an opinion are in regard to the constitution of the Trust. I should prefer to see the selection of the representatives of the Corporation subject to the approval of Government, as I think that this would tend to the selection of the best men. I regard the provision that the Municipal Commissioner should be an *ex-officio* member of the Trust as a great mistake. The Commissioner has as much work as he can possibly do, and he ought not to be taken away from his office any more than is at present the case.

Already he is a Trustee of the Port, and this takes him away from his ordinary duties one afternoon a week. The Municipal Act lays upon him sufficiently heavy burdens, and they ought not to be increased. In fact, the Act distinctly provides (Section 57) that he shall, except in regard to the office of the Trustee of the Port, devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office. The section provides that the sanction of the Corporation must be obtained before he can "serve on any committee constituted for the purpose of any local enquiry for the furtherance of any object of local importance or interest." His work is to protect the interests of the Corporation, and he will be in a much more independent position to do this if he is not a member of the new Trust. This will be especially the case in regard to the proposed Bludgeon Clauses. If he is a member of the Trust it will mean the devotion of another afternoon a week to extraneous work. It is all very well to say that if the work is too heavy for him, a deputy can be appointed; but that means additional expenditure, and this is not the time to increase the burden on the taxpayers unless there is very good cause. The liability of the Municipality under the scheme will be heavy, and if demands are made, which the Commissioner considers to be unnecessary, he will not be in such an independent position to oppose the payment as he would be if not a member of the Trust. Neither do I favour the *ex-officio* appointment of the Brigadier-General Commanding the District. That officer may be brought to Bombay from the other side of India, and he is never here for more than five years—generally he is transferred or called to active service before the five years have expired. His interest in local affairs is, therefore, inevitably small and transitory, and he can know but little regarding the city. The district being a large one he is frequently away on inspection duty, and therefore he will not be able to attend the meetings regularly. The case of the Collector of Bombay is very different. He is invariably a Civilian whose best days have been spent in the Western Presidency; he has in his office records very full information regarding property in Bombay, and is indeed the representative of Government in matters in which real estate is concerned. I am inclined to think that 13 will be too large a number for the new Trust, and that the work would be better done if the dimensions of the Board were somewhat contracted. It is to be remembered that each additional Trustee will incur additional outlay in fees. The number of Trustees certainly ought not in my opinion to exceed twelve.

An experienced European member of the Corporation said he had not had time to study the details of the Bill with care. But one point had struck him, and it was this—the election of the representatives of the Corporation on the Trust should not be by ballot. That system lent itself to various forms of deception. The practice of voting by ballot was very unusual in legislative or civic assemblies, and, as a recent election had once again shown, it was a mistake to apply it to the selection of members of the Standing Committee. The mistake ought not to be repeated in the present Bill. The rate-payers had every right to know how their representatives voted when selecting members of the Corporation to serve in the new Trust.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said: There are some details of the Bill which I regard as open to strong criticism. For instance, there is the proposal to build quarters for the police, which is entirely new, and of which no hint was given in the Government letter to the Corporation. A heavy contribution was made by the Municipality to the cost of the police headquarters opposite the Crawford Markets, and such accommodation as is required for the police might well have been provided under the existing Act without being put into the hands of the Trust, I regard the addition to the duties of the new body as unnecessary and as not falling within the scope of the object for which they are to be appointed. As to the constitution of the Trust I am sorry Government have not seen their way to give the Municipality half the seats, leaving the appointment of chairman to the Government, thus giving the official element a majority; for the nominees of the Port Trust and the Chamber of Commerce may be regarded as likely to be on the Government rather than on the side of the rate-payers. I do not see the necessity of having the Commanding Officer of the District on the Trust, seeing that his appointment is only for five years and that, usually speaking, he has very little knowledge of civic affairs. The city has in times past suffered from the interposition of military influence in local affairs, for instance, the absence of a sewage outfall at Colaba is due to this influence. The Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trust undoubtedly are interested in the proposed sanitary re-generation of the city, but not to anything like the same extent as the Municipality. But although the Municipality has to pay the piper, it is confronted with a harsh and arbitrary Bludgeon Clause. This clause is a most objectionable part of the scheme. The Municipality has expressed its willingness to contribute the two per cent. required under the purposes of the scheme, and this being so, the bludgeon clause might well have been left out. Its presence in the Bill suggests the idea that one administrative body (and that a new one) is to be put over the head of another body, and is to be given power to put the screw on in a most unceremonious fashion. It is true, as you say, that there are bludgeon clauses in the Municipal Act, but they are of a very different character to that now proposed,—they simply form a guarantee that the sanitary work of the city shall be carried on. As a matter of fact, it has never been found necessary to exercise them, and the only occasion on which their exercise has been thought of was in regard to the provision of a small infectious hospital when the question was largely one for settlement in a Court of Law as to whether Government or the Corporation were liable. The proposed Bludgeon Clause will put the Municipality in a humiliating position and is certain to be strongly resented. I cannot judge as to the financial merits of the scheme, as full financial details are not given. The right of the new Trust to make bye-laws ought to be limited to this extent—that they do not make bye-laws inconsistent with those passed by the Corporation and approved by Government. I should recommend that the bye-laws of the new Trust be subject to the approval of the Corporation. It would also be well if the Bill definitely specified the maximum and minimum salary of the Chairman, as the Municipal Act does that of the Commissioner, and the salaries of the principal officers. If the maximum is not fixed by legislation excessive salaries may be given. Generally speaking, I adhere to the opinion already expressed that instead of creating another body the work of sanitary regeneration should have been entrusted to a Standing Committee of the Corporation. The powers of the existing Act would have been adequate for the purpose, and all the additional authority needed was for Government to allow the borrowing powers of the Corporation to be increased.

Mr. Wacha also stated that Mr. Mehta would be back in Bombay by the mail steamer arriving on or about Saturday week, and would therefore be able to be present when the first reading of the Bill is proposed in the Legislative Council on the 14th instant.

# JUSTICES' ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

**THE names of the following gentlemen were registered up to 5 p.m., yesterday, at the Municipal Commissioner's office for election as Councillors by the Justices of the Peace. There are sixteen seats at the disposal of the Justices, for which twenty-five nominations have been made. The election being a contested one, the Commissioner has fixed Monday, the 7th inst., for a poll to be taken at a meeting of the Justices, to be held at the Corporation Hall at p.m.:—**

1. The Hon Mr P M Mehta, M.A., CIE
2. Mr Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar
3. Mr Pestanjee Nasarwanjee Wadia
4. Dr E F Underwood, MA, MD
5. The Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare
6. Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee
7. Mr Shivrao Vithal Bhandarker
8. Dr Dinshah Bomonjee Master
9. Mr Eknath Raghunath Khote
10. Mr Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad
11. Mr Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee
12. Mr Kallabhai Lallubhai
13. Mr Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawala
14. Mr Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama
15. Dr A De Monte, MD
16. Mr G W Roughton
17. Mr Kaikhosroo Nowrojee Kabrajee
18. Mr Hassanbhai Visram
19. Mr Mahomedbhai Hajibhoy Laljee
20. Mr H G Gell
21. Mr J L Britto
22. Dr Furdoonjee Nasarwanjee Blanee
23. Mr Furdoonjee Sorabjee Taleyarkhan
24. Dr Ardasir Dadabhai Modi
25. Mr R H Vincent, CIE

# ELECTION OF TWO FELLOWS BY THE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

**THE annual election of two fellows by the graduates of the Bombay University came off yesterday afternoon, at the University Hall. Voting papers were received from 3 to 6 p.m., and Dr. D. MacDonald, the Registrar, and Mr. Bhandarkar, the Deputy Registrar, acted as scrutineers. The following six candidates had been nominated for election:—**

1. Damodar Ganesh Padhye, M.A.
2. Krishnaji Madhavrao Joglekar, M.A.
3. Manekji Dorabji Kanga, B.A., LL.B.
4. Manmukhram Krishna Mukhram Mehta, B.A., LL.B.
5. Tribhuvandas Narottamdas Malvi, M.A., LL.B.
6. Rustam Nanabhai Ranina, L. M. & S.

**The doors were closed exactly at 6 p.m., when the Registrar declared that it was impossible to finish the scrutiny that evening. The approximate results will be declared this forenoon.**

# ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

**THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander E. J. Beaumont, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Suez, which port she left on the 18th ultimo, and called at Aden on the 24th. She has brought details—From Suez—Surgeon-Major Dundon, A. M. S., Schoolmaster Apps, Lincoln Regiment, 2 men, 2 women, and 2 children. From Aden—V. Rajiva, clerk, Ordnance Department, Mr. Shaik Dawood, clerk, Cantonment Magistrate's Office, wife and two children, 2 European details, 11 Natives, 37 followers, 2 women, and 3 children. She had a fine passage. The Clive will again sail for Durban, on the 8th instant, with the 5th Lancers from Muttra, arriving there on the 25th instant. On her return voyage she leaves on the 3rd March with the 9th Lancers for Sialkote and arrives in Bombay on the 20th March.**

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Asian:—"In the forests of Gonda, Oudh, news was recently brought of a kill to the Manager of the chief estate in that district: but as he happened to be suffering from a cough he wisely decided not to sit up for the carnivora, whatever he might be, as of course absolute quiet is the chief requirement on the part of the sportsman. His wife, however (who happened to be by at the time), begged to be allowed to sit over the kill. A *machan* was accordingly constructed, and the lady took her place alone on the tree at 4 p. m. At a quarter to five, a jungle cock gave a call of alarm, which made our sportswoman look in the direction whence it came, but seeing nothing their she turned to look at the kill, and there saw a leopard, whose sudden appearance startled her not a little. She, however, took a steady shot and hit him fairly behind the shoulder, rolling him over, of course. "Spots," however was not dead and began to drag himself off, when another ball within an inch of the first one gave him his quietus. She then blew a whistle for her elephant, and went back to camp in triumph, having bagged her first leopard measuring 7' 6", a full grown male. I may mention in conclusion that this lady has been at the death of three tigers and a leopard before now, and is in every way a worthy representative of the land of cakes to which she belongs."

THE Royal visit to the "Palace of the Peak," as the natives of Derbyshire love to call Chatsworth House, has ("One Who Was There" writes in the "St. James's Gazette") been a great success, and the Prince's intimates are saying that he has not for a long time been in such an uninterrupted strain of good spirits and good humour. In theory H. R. H. never interferes in politics, but he nevertheless takes occasion at times to express his opinion. Finding himself one night, during his after-dinner smoke, between the Duke and Mr. Balfour, he gave his opinion with considerable freedom on the policy of sending the Guards on foreign service, asserting that the Government might as well abolish them altogether. With the exception of Wednesday, when it poured without ceasing, there was a shoot each day of the royal visit, and the bags, though not approaching record form, were good, in each case exceeding four figures, due in chief to the skill of Lord de Grey, Mr. W. James, and Lord Gosford; for the Prince, though shooting well at times, was very uncertain. An unusual feature of the performances was the free admission of the general public to witness the sport. This was highly appreciated in the neighbourhood, though it hardly added to the enjoyment of the guns.

# THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

## AN APPEAL TO THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

THE Parsee Fever Hospital has been of late very severely criticised in the Vernacular Press. It has been a subject of daily conversation and adverse comments in certain sections of the community, so much so that Dr. Bahadurji is very fiercely and openly attacked and wild and uncharitable things are said about him. The public clamour became so great and so persistent as to give some slight colour to the cruel but absurd rumours spread. But appearances are often times deceptive, and I decided to suspend judgment till I saw with my own eyes the state of things prevailing in the Parsee Hospital. The opportunity to judge the matter personally was, however, slow to come. Meanwhile the sensational reports of misdoings at the hospital gathered strength every day. The desire for satisfying my mind as to the truth or otherwise of the reports increased greatly till it impelled me to visit the hospital and see for myself. I was agreeably disappointed, for though I went there with a pre-determination to find the weak points in the management, what I saw convinced me that there was nothing left to be desired as to the arrangements for the comfort or ease of the patients. No effort is spared to save the lives of the patients. As everybody knows, this hospital is situated on the Parel Road, at the distance of a stone's throw from the Victoria Gardens. I chose the morning, which is most favourable time for observations such as I wished to make. Near the entrance of the hospital compound I saw a couple of Parsees, whom I knew by name. It was only a day or two back that they had a dispute with Dr. Bahadurji because, notwithstanding his warnings, they insisted upon their remaining near their relations. The presence of friends is undesirable, for the patients must have absolute rest and quiet. Besides, the relations of one patient have no right to disturb other patients who may be near by. The alarm and the sobs of the relations make the patients confused and their condition gets worse owing to the excitement caused. I can well understand the mental tortures, the agonies, and the feelings of the relations, who are not responsible for their actions; but certainly it is the painful duty of the doctor to see that he and his staff are not obstructed in their work; and that the miseries and sufferings of the unfortunate people in their charge are not aggravated. It must be remembered that in order to cope with the plague it is necessary to resort to harsh measures. I had some difficulty in finding admittance; but when I made my purpose known to Dr. Bahadurji, he willingly allowed me to inspect the hospital.

First I passed with Dr. Bahadurji through a ward where perfect stillness reigned. Some of the patients were asleep, the others cast a look of sorrow around, and it was apparent that they wished to intimate the approach of the end. They knew their death-warrant had been signed. It was aufully sad. I wished to put them a question; but I dared not break the stillness and trouble them on the verge of their departure for the world where sufferings and death are unknown. I passed into another ward, where I saw the patients casting a grateful look towards the doctor. Nature can speak without the language of sounds, and the looks of the patients at once indicated how very grateful they were to the doctor and the nurses. I was all the while thinking of that benevolent and self-sacrificing lady, Miss Florence Nightingale, who at great risk went out to nurse the wounded soldiers in the Crimean war. Are there not any ladies who would volunteer to come forward to nurse the sick, I asked? Dr. Bahadurji replied that two ladies of respectable familiies had volunteered their services as nurses and were doing splendid work in the hospital. These two ladies have been quietly doing their noble work without any ostentation, and have even refrained from making their names public. One of them, Mrs. Padshah, a daughter of Mr. Framji Kaikoshro Patuck, the well-known pleader, has had some medical training in the Cama Hospital. Another lady, Miss Padshah, a sister of Mr. Burjorji Padshah, is enlightened and educated. Their sympathetic looks, kind words, and gentle treatment seemed to comfort and cheer the patients. Like the All Saints Sisters, who came forward last year to rescue the dying persons, these two ladies seemed to be thoroughly devoted to their arduous work. They are unremitting in their labours, and if two or three more ladies of their stamp and intellect were to come forward as volunteers to nurse the sick they would confer a great boon on the Parsee community. There are a number of educated Parsee girls of respectable families, and here is a chance for them to do good to their community. As far back as October last, when nobody dreamt of a recrudescence of plague in such a formidable proportion, I urged the necessity of female doctors and nurses amongst Parsees. In an article contributed to the "Gazette" of the 17th October last I remarked:—

**"Lady doctors were almost unknown a few years back, but now we have many duly qualified practitioners amongst the fair sex, although they are a mere drop in the ocean as compared with the requirements of the time. The need for them was sufficiently demonstrated when the plague broke out in Bombay, and it is felt even now with greater force than before. There is a wide field for qualified lady doctors, and the useful work which they perform cannot be too highly spoken of, for in a country where the purdah system is still in force, prejudice against treatment by males has not died out, and lady doctors have a wide sphere of usefulness to fill."**

I must not forget to mention the good services of Dr. Dhanjishah R. Tata, and his good wife, Bai Meherbai, a daughter of Mr. Cowasji Edulji Patel, the proprietor of Bapty Mill. Dr. and Mrs. Tata have rendered valuable services, and it is to be regretted that Dr. Tata leaves the hospital in a day or two.

One ward which produced a vivid impression on my mind was that allotted to the children. One of the children ran up to the doctor with great fondness and enquired when he would make his bubo subside. The child had a picture book in his hands, and I could hardly persuade myself that the child was sick. The children looked towards Dr. Bahadurji with great affection, and began to chatter as if they had known him for years. One of them remarked: "Why do you wear such a big gown; dont you feel uncomfortable in it." Dr. Bahadurji informed a girl, who was of about seven or eight years of age, that she can go home, but she declined to do so, stating that she liked to live there and play with her brother, a lad aged five years, who was on the road to recovery. In a third ward there was an old Parsee lady. Dr. Bahadurji thought she was passing away, but the lady heard the voice and informed the doctor that she was awake and doing well. Among the strange faces I saw was one patient for whom I felt an instinctive sympathy, for I thought he was the man who could tell me all about what was passing in the hospital. He is a reporter in the "Akhbar Sodagur," a Gujeratti daily. He assured me that there was nothing to complain of in the hospital. In his ward was an Irani Parsee, who has completely recovered. He is a clown, and diverts the other patients, who requested Dr. Bahadurji in a most appealing tone, to keep the man a few days more in the hospital, for his comic songs and tales beguiled their tedious hours. Dr. Bahadurji claimed an intimate acquaintance with his patients, and not without reason, for I saw that he knew the names of most of them; and all of them looked to him with feelings of affection and gratitude. It struck me forcibly that people had judged the goodness of the work not from the work itself, but from results which are entirely beyond the control of human beings and medical skill. But when the storm has passed away, and when calmer moments supervene, there will be ample time for the opponents of the hospital to judge whether they were very hasty or not in their condemnation of the work of devoted persons, who have been labouring at the risk of their own lives. False and base rumours such as were spread by the wicked industry of some disaffected persons tend to cause great harm to such a humane object, and to dishearten the doctors and the nurses. The epidemic this year is of a most virluent type. Fifty per cent. of the cases prove fatal. Besides, the number of patients is double that of last year. At present there are fifty-five patients in the hospital. The premises are good, the building is well ventilated, and admits of free air and light. But it was never intended for a hospital, but for a dwelling house. This brings forcibly to the mind the urgent necessity of a permanent hospital for infectious diseases. May I appeal to the wealthy Parsees to take up the hint and build a permanent hospital and thus hand down their name to posterity. The spring of charity has not dried up in the community. If some Shetia wants to keep alive his name and leave it engraved in the hearts of the people, there is here an opportunity for him. If no gentleman comes forward to do this noble work in the cause of humanity, let subscriptions be invited, and I doubt not that money will pour in from all directions and the permanent hospital will soon be an accomplished fact.

BABA.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| | Wards. | No. of Attacks. | No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague. | Total Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 0 | 0 | |
| | Middle & Lower Colaba | 0 | 3 | |
| | Fort, Southern | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| | Fort, Northern | 13 | 6 | |
| | Esplanade | 0 | 1 | |
| B | Mandvie | 4 | 2 | |
| | Chakla | 12 | 0 | 26 |
| | Oomarkhari | 4 | 2 | |
| | Dongri | 4 | 2 | |
| C | Market | 15 | 2 | |
| | Dhobi Talao | 8 | 5 | |
| | Fanaswady | 4 | 2 | 48 |
| | Bhuleshwar | 2 | 5 | |
| | Khara Talao | 8 | 1 | |
| | Kumbharwada | 0 | 2 | |
| D | Khetwady | 2 | 3 | |
| | Girgaum | 1 | 1 | |
| | Chowpatty | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| | Walkeshwar | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mahaluxmi | 0 | 0 | |
| E | Mazagon | 0 | 2 | |
| | Tarwady | 0 | 2 | |
| | Second Nagpada | 2 | 1 | |
| | Kamatipura | 8 | 10 | 51 |
| | Tardeo | 4 | 2 | |
| | Byculla | 3 | 3 | |
| | First Nagpada | 3 | 0 | |
| F | Parel | 3 | 3 | |
| | Sewri | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | Sion | 0 | 0 | |
| G | Mahim | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| | Worli | 0 | 1 | |
| | Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | N.-R. & Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | HOSPITALS. | | | |
| | Parsee | | 3 | |
| | Jain | | 7 | |
| | Grant Road | | 6 | |
| | St. George's | | 0 | |
| | Islami Nagdavi | | 1 | |
| | Wari Bunder | | 0 | |
| | Adamjee Peerbhoy | | 2 | |
| | Jale, Parel | | 1 | |
| | Telegu | | 3 | |
| | Ripon Road | | 3 | |
| | Hindu | | 9 | |
| | Parel Govt House | | 4 | |
| | Arthur Road | | 14 | |
| | Maratha | | 11 | |
| | Dariasthan | | 6 | 102 |
| | Modykhana | | 4 | |
| | Port Trust | | 2 | |
| | Bai Motlabai | | 0 | |
| | Marwadi Fatehpur | | 2 | |
| | Bhatia | | 0 | |
| | J J Hospital | | 0 | |
| | Gocuddas Tejpal | | 0 | |
| | Vamanjee T | | 2 | |
| | Kapol & Lad Joint | | 1 | |
| | Nizampura | | 1 | |
| | 3rd Bhoiwada | | 1 | |
| | Cama | | 0 | |
| | Total | 103 | 146 | 276 |
| | Total plague deaths to date | 17,166 | 14,763 | |
| | Same date last year | 87 | 88 | 306 |
| | Total mortality same date 1896 | ... | .. | 73 |

### THE CITY OUT OF BOUNDS.

The City of Bombay is put out of bounds for all British and Native Troops in Garrison until further Orders, except that Malabar Hill and Mahaluxmi may be visited by the Queen's Road and Gowalia Tank Road. The Road from Marine Lines Station through Dhobie Talao, down Esplanade Cross Road, past the Crawford Market and 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines, to Carnac Bunder, will mark this boundary—North of this will be out of bounds.

### PLOTS OF LAND AVAILABLE FOR SHEDS.

The Plague Committee have withdrawn the Notification prohibiting persons from removing from the city into F and G wards (Worli, Parel, Sion, Mahim, and Sewree) for residential purposes and further they are prepared on application to grant plots of Government or Municipal lands for the erection of sheds.

### INOCULATION AT BARODA.

Dr. W. M. Haffkine has been instructed by the Government of India to proceed to Baroda at the request of H. H. the Gaekwar to organise measures for the inoculation of those desirous of that means of protection against the plague, which has found its way into that city. Dr. Haffkine's stay in the Baroda State will, however, be necessarily brief, the condition of things in Bombay making his presence more than ever necessary in this city, where thirty inoculation stations are in operation.

### MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Fort District sixteen cases occurred out of which ten were removed to hospitals. The details of these cases are as under :— One case was reported after death in No. 102, Mody Street. A dead body found lying on the roadside in Fort Street was examined and the cause of death was attributed to plague. Another dead body was examined at No. 50, Cochin Street, and the death was assigned to plague. A third dead body was examined in No. 9, British Hotel Lane, and pronounced to be a case of plague. A death from plague occurred in No. 21, Old Police Court Lane, on the 29th ultimo. A suffering case of plague was removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital from No. 21, Old Police Court Lane. Another case of plague was removed from the Indo-British Institute to St. George's Hospital. A third case was detected at house No. 169, Borah Bazaar Street, and the patient was removed to the Parel Government House Hospital. A fourth case was discovered at No. 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, and despatched to the Modykhana Hospital. Two cases were detected in house No. 26, Old Police Court Lane, and the patients, who were Parsees, were sent to the Parsee Fever Hospital. A seventh case was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital from No. 193, Bazaar Gate Street. Two Parsee patients, suffering from plague, were sent to the Parsee Fever Hospital from house No. 125, Borah Bazaar Street. A case occurred in house No. 193, Bazaar Gate Street, and the patient was removed to the Modykhana Hospital. A case was reported from the Parsee Fever Hospital as having occurred in No. 33, Gola Lane. A plague patient from No. 93, Mint Road, died on the way to Modykhana Hospital. In C ward (south) thirteen cases and eight deaths were recorded in the Market section, seven cases and six deaths in the Dhobie Talao section and five cases in the Fanaswady section. In the same ward (north), Kumbarwada showed one case and three deaths, Khara Talao four cases and three deaths and Bhuleshwar seven cases and one death. In D ward (east) Dr. Foy removed a case of plague from Thakordwar and Dr. Jithar discovered another case at Falkland Road. No cases were reported from D ward (west) Malabar Hill. In E ward (east) five deaths from plague were registered, out of which one occurred in the Victoria Gardens. Four cases were recorded in the same district. In the same ward (west) four cases of bubonic fever and six deaths due to the same disease were recorded. In the Parel and Mahim Districts three cases of plague occurred, all of which were removed to Parel Hospital. Six deaths from plague were recorded. In the Mandvie ward ten cases of plague and two deaths were registered.

A lad, named Bell an inmate of the Indo-British Institute was admitted in the European General Hospital, on Saturday suffering from plague. Mrs. Schapperie, of Colaba Causeway, was admitted on Sunday suffering from the same complaint.

The mother of Damoder Hari Chapekar, now on his trial for the murder of Mr. Rand, has died from plague.

### INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows—Arrivals by sea 179, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,695, making a total of 1,874 persons. Departures by sea 299, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,524, making a total of 1,823 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday.—Arrivals by sea 168, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,913, making a total of 2,081 persons. Departures by sea 606, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,795, making a total of 2,404 persons.

### SEGREGATION CAMP.

There were yesterday 270 persons detained in the Modykhana Camp and 323 in the Wari Bunder Camp

### HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were yesterday eighty-five deaths from plague recorded in the various Plague Hospitals, and 889 patients remaining in them.

## ALLEGED FORGERY AND DEFAMATION.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb gave his decision in the matter in which Mr. Shawakshaw Hormusji Billimoria applied for a summons against Mr. Cursetji Dinshaw Bolton, charging him with forgery, using a forged document as genuine, and defamation. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla, and Mulla, represented the accused.

The magistrate said : The information in this case does not disclose such facts as to induce the court to believe that the accused has either expressly or circumstantially made the alleged false document or that in using it he did so with a dishonest purpose. From the information it would appear that these proceedings are the result of certain litigation at one time pending in the Small Cause Court between the informant and the accused which was afterwards settled by arrangement between them, and it was after this settlement that it is alleged that the accused made use of a forged document which complainant alleges has injured him in his reputation and business. It is, however, necessary to show that the accused made the false document, knowing not merely that the document might do injury, but with intent to cause damage or injury and that if the act alleged against him was dishonest or fraudulent he acted with the intention of causing wrongful gain to himself or wrongful loss to the informant, and that he did the alleged act with intention to defraud. The information does not disclose any of these essential elements. The suit in which the parties were concerned was at an end, so the accused if he made use of the document could not have done so to benefit him in gaining the suit. It is essential that the complainant should be in a position to prove that the accused made the document and also that he used it for a dishonest purpose—facts which should appear in the information. Tender these circumstances, and acting on the decisions of the authorities cited, I am of opinion that no process should issue against the accused under the sections of the Penal Code charging him with making or dishonestly using a forged document. The informant may, however, have the process of the court against the accused under section 499 of the code for using a document in such manner, as alleged by the informant as to impute harm to the reputation and credit of the informant. A summons under this section may therefore issue.

## PLUCK AND SELF-POSSESSION.

A correspondent relates the following story of pluck and self-possession :—On the 24th instant as the passenger train which runs through Tirupatur at about 2-15 p.m., neared the Station, a native servant of Mr. Sullivan, District Superintendent of Police, fainted and fell from the platform on to the line, about 30 yards in front of the approching engine. The driver of the train was unable to stop his engine, the distance being too short and a horrible death for the unfortunate man seemed inevitable. Nearly all who witnessed the accident were paralysed with dread ; but there were two brave men, who with a coolness and courage, which words are too poor to describe, went to the rescue. Mr. Sullivan, the master of the unfortunate native, sprang quickly from the platform, followed by Mr. David, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Salem. They half lifted, half dragged the unconscious man, while the Panic-stricken spectators held their breath with horror. Nearer and nearer came the train, driver and fireman working hard to check its speed. A deep sigh of relief went up from the crowd, when, as the engine reached the spot, it was seen that the unfortunate man and his noble deliverers were in safety. They had carried him across the line, but not one moment too soon, for the feet of the unconscious man were only a few inches from the wheel of the engine. "Such coolness and courage should, I think, meet with due recognition, so I write that through the medium of your valuable paper, all those who admire brave and noble deeds, may have an opportunity of reading of this one."

## SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

The condition of affairs in the Far East still remains in a very unsatisfactory state. Sir Alexander Buller, the British Admiral, is playing a careful game in keeping the whereabouts of the excellent fleet he has now somewhere in northern waters a mystery, and it is very evident that his policy has prevented further Russian aggression in China. A northern contemporary reports that Mr. McLeavy Brown, who has been deposed by Russia from the position of Financial Adviser in Corea, has still a strong trump card in his hand from the fact that he has the whole of the funds of the Corean Customs banked with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in his own name. It is evident that the British fleet will be retained up North for some time yet as stores have just been dispatched north by the Humber. The first-class cruiser Powerful, which is at present in Hongkong, will not go north at present.

Our correspondent in Hoihow (Hainan) writes denying the information contained in a telegram we received from Singapore that the French Admiral had hoisted the French flag on Hainan Island. The rumour evidently originated from the presence of two French gunboats in the Hoihow harbour. There is evidently some impending change in the government of the Island, for H. M. S. Swift left yesterday for Hainan. Our correspondent who has had good opportunities of learning the sentiments of the people, believes that if the French decide to occupy the Island, the change of Government will be effected as quietly as it has been done in the regions occupied by the Germans in North China, although the natives would prefer some other Government than the French to come in.

It is reported from Shanghai that negotiations from the Belgian Loan have fallen through.

The annual football match—Scotland *v.* the World —was played off this week in beautiful weather. The game resulted in a win for Scotland by 2 goals to 1, but the score does not represent the play. The World team undoubtedly played better together, and owe their defeat to the weakness of their forwards in front of goal and the fine defence of the Scottish goalkeeper.

The committal for trial of a Chinese detective, charged with extorting money, shows that the Police Force is not yet purged of the bad element which has brought down lasting disgrace upon it. On the other hand the prosecution of a Chinaman for offering a bribe to a European member of the Force is an indication of the honesty and integrity of the greater number at any rate of that section of the Force.

The Justices of the Peace met this week to consider an application from a German named Schwalm for the licence to carry on the business of the Grand Hotel. During the interval of the adjournment the applicant was arrested for obtaining money by false pretences, and when consideration of the application was resumed, the Justices expressed their indignation at the conduct of the applicant, and representations were made to the Government asking that the powers should be enforced for ridding the Colony of such applicants, whom Mr. Wodehouse, Police Magistrate, characterised as the pimps and parasites of Society.

Several European passengers returning from Japan to England, by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Hakata Maru, on the arrival of the steamer at Hongkong gave information of a most cowardly assault made upon them by the Japanese crew of the steamer.

In consequence of a request contained in a letter from the War Office, regarding the formation of a small Corps of skilled men to assist in running the electric lights in the forts of the Colony,—a meeting was convened of the officers of the Volunteer Corps, and it was unanimously decided to form a small Company of Royal Engineers in conjunction with the Volunteers.—*China Mail*, Jan. 13.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 p.m. | 75·6 |

MONDAY.—JANUARY 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 70·3 |
| 10 a.m. | 75·7 |
| 2 p.m. | 83·2 |
| 4 p.m. | 83·5 |

Trouble has arisen in Basutoland out of the refusal of Masupha to give up his son Moiketsi, who is accused of assault and gaol breaking in the Orange Free State. The Government of Cape Colony are co-operating with Lerothodi, the paramount chief of Basutoland, in the measures which he is taking against Masupha. In an interview at Maseru, Lerothodi has stated that he wished it to be clearly understood that there was no danger to whites, as he had determined to stand by the Government, and he had the support of all the big chiefs. Fighting between Lerothodi's forces and the insurgents in Basutoland commenced on January 7. Masupha's son is reported to have deserted him, leaving the chief to continue the struggle single-handed.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall, Sir George Cotton presiding. The following members were present :—The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasji Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Colchgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinshaw B. Master, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Commander T. G. R. Finny, Messrs. H. G. Gell, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kallandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Taiyarkhan, Mir Aun Ali, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehanger Gamadia, Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the question of the re-organization of the Health Department The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna had moved at the last meeting that the report of the Standing Committee on the question of the re-organization of the Health Department be approved, and adopted. That, inasmuch as with the present increased staff of the Health Department, and the large organization of the Plague Committee, the sanitary requirements of the city were being thoroughly and effectively supervised, the re-organization scheme be brought into force on the cessation of the Plague Committee's organization. Dr. Master had moved an amendment to the effect that the report of the Standing Committee be adopted with the following alterations, viz:—(1) that paragraphs 3 and 4 should be deleted ; (2) and that paragraph 3 should read as follows : "That, in order to carry out the principle of decentralization, each of the seven wards be placed in charge of a Deputy Health Officer who shall be a duly qualified medical man or persons possessed of sanitary experience.

Professor Muller having risen to address the meeting,

Dr. Bahadurji raised a point of order as to whether a member who had seconded a proposition—whether he had spoken on it or not—could rise to move an adjournment, and whether a member who had moved an adjournment could speak again and take part in the debate.

The President asked Dr. Bahadurji if he had any authority to show that Professor Muller was out of order in addressing the meeting.

Dr. Bahadurji replied that, according to the rulings of several former Presidents, members who had moved adjournments or who had seconded a proposition were not allowed to continue the debate.

The President said that he had not the slightest difficulty in ruling that Professor Muller would be in order in speaking on the debate. It would have been an open question if when Professor Muller moved an adjournment of the debate at the last meeting, Dr. Bahadurji or some other member had risen and objected to his (Professor Muller's) moving the adjournment ; but as no one raised that point of order at the time, it could not be dealt with at present. He was fortified in his ruling by the procedure followed in matters of debate in Parliament, and a book which laid down the rules for the guidance of chairmen at public meetings. His ruling on the point of order was that Professor Muller was perfectly in order in resuming the debate which was adjourned at the last meeting.

THE NEED FOR THE SCHEME.

Professor Muller explained how the Corporation were wont to deal with all big schemes by referring them to Committees. When a scheme had thus been tracked out it was customary either to accept or to reject the entire report and not to interfere with the details. The present scheme for re-organizing the Health Department had first been discussed by a Committee, had then been before the Corporation and had by them been sent to the Standing Committee where it had been very carefully dealt with. The Corporation should therefore accept the scheme in its entirety and not listen to ill-considered and hastily made amendments. He then preceeded to explain the new scheme at some length. He showed how the work of the health department had outgrown the capacity of a single Health Officer with a single head office. It had therefore become absolutely necessary to decentralise the department. After considering the wants of the city with a due regard to the cost, both Committee, had decided to recommend that four new health officers to be styled Divisional Health Officers should be appointed. Each of these men would be in complete charge of a district more populous than Poona. The scheme prepared by the Standing Committee provided for these four new centres with their full complement of clerks, etc., and also provided for a vast increase in inspectors of all kinds. Thus in the out-door establishment there was an increase from 5 to 109 in Sub-Inspectors. In the scavening establishment there were to be an increase of 344 bullocks and of 1093 men and women, in drain cleaning 352 men and women, and in gully flushing 165 men and other branches in proportion. But he would point out that the chief increase was in those branches required to keep the city clean. It was however no use enlisting all these workers without good men to direct them and for this purpose the 4 new divisional Health Officers were absolutely necessary. There were it was true the recently appointed 7 Deputy Health Officers but they were not big enough men to be in independent charge. They too had important functions to perform as assistants to the divisional officers and when the Registration Act was amended these Deputy Health Officers were also to act as registrars, one in each of the 7 wards. The pay of the latter ranged from Rs. 200 to 300 while the divisional officers were to get from Rs. 600 to 1,000 These latter posts would therefore offer a possible means of ultimate promotion to very efficient deputies, just as the divisional officers might aspire to be Health Officer. The Professor next dealt with some of the arguments advanced by Dr. Bomanji Master and others in favour of the amendment to divide the city into 7 parts instead of 4. This meant making the deputies independant in their wards and if this were to be real and efficient a large capital expenditure would be required to build offices, &c., and the necessary extra establishment would require an annual expenditure of Rs. 60,000 which would mean a further addition to the house tax. It was not possible however, to make as it were captains suddenly generals even if you gave them the letter pay, still less on their own pay. The worst feature of this amendment, however, was the delay it would cause. The whole scheme would have to go back to the Standing Committee and be there readjusted and the budget which had been passed to suit the scheme as now proposed would also have to be recast. This would all mean a delay of perhaps six months. In conclusion the Professor made an eloquent appeal to the members of the Corporation to show to the city and the Government that they were still capable of managing their own affairs ; that they now had reorganized their Health Department on a sound basis and were ready to take over the care of the health of the city. This, he declared, was the only way they could ever hope to be able to dispense with the very costly Plague Committee. The health of Bombay and its efficient supervision was he declared not a mere local matter. Owing to our great trade, size and commanding position the eyes of the Presidency of India, nay of the whole civilized world, were upon us. Let members, therefore, consider well and vote for a thorough scheme only.

Dr. Dinsha, Bomonji Master rose to offer a personal explanation in regard to what fell from the last speaker about him.

The President remarked that there was nothing in what Professor Muller had said which required a personal explanation.

Dr. Master : Professor Muller made some remarks about myself which are not correct.

DECENTRALIZATION.

Dr. N. M. Katrak thought that there was not much difference in principle between the amendment and the proposition. Both aimed at one thing, namely, decentralization of the City in seven wards. The amendment required that the seven wards should be in charge of Deputy Health Officers, who should directly send their reports to the Executive Health Officer, whereas the proposition required that these reports should filter through the Divisional Health Officers before reaching the Health Officer. He said that he was the first to raise his voice against the Commissioner's scheme, first in the Committee specially appointed for the purpose and then in the Standing Committee. At first his objection was principally directed against the proposed arrangement that Divisional Health Officers were to be independent of the Executive Health Officers ; but as he was informed that his opinion was based on misapprehension, his objection on that score disappeared. However, the whole scheme was vague and indefinite. He asked the Commissioner on more occasion than one to put down on paper what were the respective duties of the three sets of officers, viz., Divisional Officers, Deputy Health Officers and the Health Inspectors. In response to that request he got only presented a paper defining the duties of the Deputy Health Officers before there was any idea of having these four Divisional Officers. He for his part had no clear idea what these three sets of men were to do. He was afraid either the Divisional Officers were likely to be mere supernumeraries and sinecure appointments ; or the Deputy Health Officer would be simply a redundancy. Again, if the amendment were to be carried, the position would be clear. The Health Inspectors would be under the Deputy Health Officers, and there would be no misunderstanding. But if the Divisional Officers were appointed, the probablity was that the Deputy Health Officers and the Health Inspectors would not work without friction, because the Inspectors would be generally Europeans, and in some cases drawing Rs. 300, which was the maximum pay of Deputy Health Officers, and would then prefer to work under Divisional Officers direct than the Deputy Health Officers. He did not like the remark of Professor Muller when he said that the natives would be given some of these posts. He said that members had to perform many disagreeable duties without introducing race questions, and similar attempt was made at the Standing Committee, and all the members had repudiated that remark. Financially he believed that there was not much difference between the amendment. Apparently there was an addition of Rs.4,000 a month if the Commissioner's scheme was adopted, but if the amendment was carried; it would require an additional establishment for three more centres, which amounted to about Rs. 2,000, hence the real difference was only about Rs. 2,000, which he (Dr. Katrak) would not grudge if he was clear in his mind that the scheme would work smoothly. If it was a question of a short time, say, 2 years or so, he would not mind, but it was intended to be permanent, and the Municipal experience was that such appointments once made became permanent fixtures. The Corporation were, however, at a disadvantage : they were required to consider such an important question at an excited time ; they were required to reorganise the Health Department for normal times at a time when the epidemic was raging in the city. Hence members could not express themselves freely. To do so would be taken as an attempt at obstruction.

President : It may be your opinion, but not that of other members.

Dr. Katrak, continuing, said that the Corporation had ways of deciding questions. For years together medical members on the board advocated the employment of more medical men, but they cried in vain. Now they had gone to the other extreme at a jump, and took in thirteen medicaes. He said that, taken all in all, he preferred the amendment, because to him the Commissioner's scheme appeared to be cumbrous and the responsibilities divided and not defined, and therefore likely to result in disadvantage to the city.

Mr. C. N. Wadia said that when Professor Muller could not bring forward arguments, he indulged in personalities.

The President : No, no ; such was not the case.

Mr. Wadia said that the experience of Dr. Master regarding the sanitary affairs of the city was certainly superior to that of Professor Muller. (Cries of "No.")

The President : Personal remarks ought not to be made.

Mr. Wadia, continuing, said that the argument brought forward by some of the speakers was that if they increased the number of divisional Health officers to seven instead of four there would be a corresponding increase in the expenditure. Though he did not believe in the magical number of seven, he was of opinion that the greater the number of such officers the better they would be able to cope with the difficulties than the four divisional Health officers recommended by the Standing Committee. The more the merrier. (Laughter.) He would vote for the amendment.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe said that to anyone who closely followed the debate on the last occasion and that afternoon, it would appear that the discussion was of a rather bewildering character. The first argument was that the merits of the decentralization scheme occupied in many cases a purely secondary position. So much again was said about the seven divisional Health officers that one would almost imagine that they were advocating the claims of seven such officers. They were not to consider the merits or demerits of these officers, but all they had to consider was whether the city of Bombay at the present time needed some increase in its Health Department, Dr. Katrak had clearly failed to understand the idea of decentralization. The idea which the Corporation had in the consideration of the scheme was that under their present organization the work of the city could not be carried on in a prompt or effective manner in which they wished to see it carried on, and that, therefore, a certain amount of work of the Health Officer should be delegated to four divisional officers, whether they had at present in the employment of the Municipality gentlemen who were fit to carry out the duties attached to the posts was quite another matter. The point was that men who were thoroughly qualified by their business aptitude and by their knowledge of sanitation should be appointed, and if men of such character only were appointed, the whole scheme would command the confidence of the public. The public were, of course, largely interested in that matter, and it was not to be supposed that those whose claims might be put forward were unfit for the post, but the Commissioner would be incurring a very great responsibility to the city if he did not after the Corporation had sanctioned the re-organization scheme, place fit men in the post. He thought that four divisional officers would suffice at least for the present, and hoped that the scheme will be submitted by the Corporation.

GIVE THE EXPERIMENT A TRIAL.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that those who supported the amendment were, he feared, labouring under a delusion. When the amendment was first moved he was free to confess he participated in that delusion ; but since the Corporation held its last sitting he had tried to give much continuous thought to the subject. He read a good deal of the literature on the point, specially as regards English towns. As on other matters, so in this, he finally looked into the arrangements of that excellent public-spirited body, the London County Council. He often looked to for guidance and analogy there. And so he tried to do in the present case. Was, then, the number of 7 deputy health officers inadequate for the executive work of looking after the sanitary conditions of the different districts into which Bombay is divided? No. The number was very fair indeed. He found on a reference to the London County Council's report that as many as 21 parishes and 10 district boards had each a medical officer of health. The London County has 57 districts, but for sanitary purposes he found the division was 31. London has a population of about 45 lakhs. So that there was a medical health officer to every 145,000 of the population. Taking our city's population at 8 lakhs we had one executive health officer for every 114,000 of the population. Now these are the seven officers on whom the work of looking day after day to the cleanliness of the streets, gullies, and houses will devolve. The four divisional health officers in reality, will be the chief directing and supervising agency—men who will enforce discipline and see that the actual work of cleanliness was properly discharged. For such a purpose it was not necessary to have seven officers. As a matter of fact, some of the wards have a very small population. For administrative and executive purposes the scheme divides the city into four districts. It is the same principle in London. For different Municipal purposes the areas and districts are different. For instance, for purposes of police, the area is larger ; for purposes of health, the area is somewhat less. Our four districts, he presumes, are divided because of their great convenience, and also because of their being supervised more economically. No doubt, we have to look to our finances also. In matters of public health, efficiency and financial exigencies are combined, and Mr. Wacha thought the scheme wisely bears out this central fact. If these additional divisional health officers were to be appointed it would mean an extra cost per annum of Rs. 50,000. This is the figure which Mr. Leask has just supplied him with. Now, it should be remembered that the Corporation will be spending under the reorganisation scheme 45 per cent. of the ratepayers' money more than at present. Against nearly 10 lakhs it will be spending 14½ lakhs. Surely none can deny that the Corporation is doing its utmost to improve the sanitary condition of the city. It should also be remembered that the scheme is, after all, a tentative scheme. He thought the Municipal Commissioner considered it as much. It is an experiment, and Mr. Wacha appealed to his friends on the other side whether they ought not to allow the experiment to proceed—an experiment agreed to after much labour, time, and deliberate consideration. Whether, in fact, they ought not to give it a full and fair trial. Surely, there will be nothing to prevent the Corporation at the end of two or three years from reviewing the scheme and judging for itself how it had worked. If the Municipal Commissioner says that after all some part of the scheme is a superfluity, and that the expenditure thereon might be safely curtailed, there is nothing to prevent it from carrying out his suggestions. On the other hand, if he tells us that the scheme is yet insufficient and needs further improvement, he was quite sure that Councillors, who, where expenditure upon the health is concerned, have never been known to be illiberal, would cheerfully sanction such further expenditure as may be necessary. Under the circumstances, he would ask the mover of the original proposition whether he would accept a rider which he would now submit for the consideration of the Corporation, namely, that the scheme be allowed a full and fair trial for three years at the expiration of which it should be the duty of the Municipal Commissioner to report on it and suggest whether it is liable to further improvement. With these words he would take his seat, but not without appealing to the supporters of the amendment to agree to the original proposal undisturbed.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, the mover of the original proposition, accepted the rider.

THE IMPORTANCE OF REFORM.

The Municipal Commissioner said :—I observe that although much destructive criticism has been levelled at the carefully-considered scheme of reorganization placed before the Corporation none of its critics have attempted to put anything suitable in its place or suggest any other practicel method of dealing with the question. It must further be remembered that the scheme has been accepted and approved by the Standing Committee (to whom it was referred) after exhaustive discussion with the Acting Health Officer and myself. I shall not enter here into what was the exact meaning of the Corporation's resolution authorizing the appointment of Deputy Health Officers, but many of the motives and reasons now ascribed to it have certainly been heard during this debate for the first time and appear somewhat in the light of an after thought. I am not going to discuss the merits of Deputy Health Officers; they are exceedingly useful as far as they go and under proper control and direction will form an important adjunct to the efficiency of the Health Department; they are not however the class of men required or suitable to carry on the independent sanitary administration of large divisions of the city. A good deal has been heard during the present debate of such work merely consisting of the control of a number of mukadums bigaries &c., but that is a very ignorant estimate of the situation and I venture to say that the proper performance of the duties assigned to the divisional officers will tax to the full the capabilities of the ablest men we can get while with out such men at the head of the control there will be a total absence of that discipline and authority which can alone ensure efficient sanitation in a city like Bombay. The point has been raised by some speakers as to whether four divisions are sufficient. After careful consideration I feel convinced that in ordinary times four officers of the type I have indicated would suffice, but should the Corporation choose to decide for the large number of seven divisons and assign the same pay and office establishments, I should have no strong objection to that course merely pointing out that an extra expenditure of about half-a-lakh would be involved, and that I think the extension unnecessary. This is no time to practise experiments in sanitation, and I have had sufficient experience of the working of the Deputy Health Officer's scheme to know that the arrangement of putting them into the principal sanitary posts of the city could not succeed nor would they be able to exercise any sufficient control over the European staff which is the back bone of the sanitary system of Bombay while lacking that authority and influence among the leading citizens and masses of the people which could alone lead to good and continuous results. I have never contemplated nor could I ever contemplate assigning the all important duties of the Divisional Health Officers to the Deputy Health Officers as a body, and the urgently necessary decentralization of the department if proceeded with on such lines would be nothing short of an empty force. I do not think some members of the Corporation have sufficiently realized the gravity of this question and I must therefore place the issues before them in a clear light. The time must come, and we all hope soon, when plague and plague operation are on the wane, and the whole of the sanitary arrangements of the city revert to the ordinary channels. Before that occurs both Government and the public at large will insist on knowing that the Health Department has been thoroughly reorganized and is in a position to bear any strain placed upon it. Does the Corporation imagine that I or any other responsible Commissioner could answer that question in the affirmative if the different divisions of the city were feebly and weakly officered and authoritative control and discipline reduced to a cipher as would be the case if the arrangements advocated in certain quarters were introduced, or is it imagined that a sham reorganization of this kind would ever be permitted or tolerated. The question is one of the highest importance it is not merely a local question. but also a Government and international one. Bombay has assumed its eminence in the world from the results of successful trade and it is on that trade that its future prosperity must entirely depend. Foreign nations with whom we enjoy reciprocity of trading interests have a right to and will demand that they incur no preventible risks in their communications with this port and those risks can only be eliminated by bringing the organization of the Health Department up to recent requirements and placing it in a state of thorough efficiency. No trifling with or evasion of the main issue can be admitted and the divisions of the department must be officered by men of the same status and capability as would be selected for such duties in other equally important and populous cities. I must ask the Corporation in deciding the matter to rise superior to all petty local considerations and decide a question of such magnitude and far reaching issues in a manner worthy of the representatives of a great commercial city and with a full perception of the responsibility cast upon them. (Loud applause).

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra having briefly replied on the debate, Dr. Master's amendment was put to the vote and was declared lost, there being 6 votes in favour and 29 against it. The original proposition was then on a division carried by 29 votes against 4.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 31ST OF JANUARY, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly over nearly the whole country. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are cyclonic in Sind, and are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to fresh at Colombo and Negapatam, and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Lahore, and 10 at Bombay and Karachi. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the normal in Gujarat, Central India and at Jacobabad, Jhansi, Agra, Delhi and Sirsa, and the minimum 10° to 15° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Rajkot and Ahmedabad, and the lowest 46° at Jubbulpore. Humidity has increased considerably at Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Veraval and Bombay, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Mangalore, Bangalore and Negapatam. About an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam. The isobars indicate the existence of a deep depression, the centre of which lies a little to the west-north-west of Jacobabad, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to as much as a quarter of an inch. It affects the weather all over the country lying to the north of Latitude 2° and to the west of Longitude 76°. With the appearance of such a deep depression the sky should naturally be overcast, but as there are but few clouds, there is no probability of rain just at present. The abnormal chart also shows that the weather conditions in Ceylon and the neighbouring seas is unsettled, and local rain is probable.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES STEAMERS.

The following is the list of passengers booked beforehand by the Steamers, Saos, Sydney and Oceanien :—

S S "LAOS" Sailing 18th February.

Mr C M Baner, Mr Kerfoot, Dr Rosenstein, H H the Aga Khan, his Secretary and three followers. Mr Spicer, Mr and Mrs H M K Hopkins and family, Mr and Mrs Simson and family, Miss Jones, Mr Beer, Mr Rutener, Mr and Mrs J Phillips, Mr J Bell, Capt and Mrs Walker, Mr and Mrs Pilinski de Belty.

S S "SYDNEY" Sailing 15th March.

Mrs Aylmer, Mr and Mrs Giannacapulo, Mr Shrager, Mr F G Fotiades, Mr Forbes, Revd Barratt, Mr Davenport, Mr and Mrs Giles and family, Mrs Shrager, two nurses and four children, Mr and Mrs Payne, Mrs Westmacott and daughter, Mr and Mrs Biddulph, Major H C Morland, Capt and Mrs Gray, Mr T Anderson, H R H Prince Peire d'Orleans and valet, Cte de la Begassies, Mrs Thackeray and family, Mrs Anderson, Mr Levett Yeate, Mr Lowther, Mr Rochfort Davies, Mrs T O Lockhart and family, Mr Hopwood, Mrs. Lewis, Capt and Mrs. Carter and family, Mrs Muir and family Capt and Mrs Broome and family, Mr Herbert, Capt Staveley, Mrs Vansittart and family, Miss Palin, Mr and Mrs Manley and family.

S S "OCEANIEN" Sailing 12th April.

Col and Mrs Jacob, Mr B Berent, Capt H B Purefey, Mr F C Remington, Capt and Mrs Colomb and family, Mrs and Miss Crawford Roe, Mr Macauliffe, Mr Coake, Mr, Mrs and Miss Hand, Mr and Mrs H S Styan, Mr, Mrs and Miss Curjel, Mr E C Edgar, Surg-Col C A Mannsell, wife and child, Major E Phips Hornby, Mr and Mrs H A Rose and family, Revd G Macolister, Mr and Mrs Caxton and family, Mrs Felliot Powell, Mr S Laurence. Mrs and Master Hall, Mr Rely, Mr W S P Bennett, Capt Greville and family, Mrs McNair, Mrs Davidson and family, Mrs Kinnear, Mrs B P Wall and family Mrs Ransom and child, Mrs Mckay and family, Mrs Allen and child, Mr and Mrs H Johnston and family, Lieut Heffernan, Mr Reynaud.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P., the Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, has been interviewed by a representative of the Exchange Telegraph Company in reference to the situation in the Far East. The hon. member expressed his strong conviction that every fresh port which was opened on the coast of China should be made a treaty port, so that, like the others in those regions, it should be free to the commerce of Great Britain. That was, in his opinion, the only way to prevent the gradual dismemberment of China. He regarded the value of Kiaochau, which it was reported, had just been leased to Germany, as much more political than commercial, whereas that of Port Arthur on the other hand was altogether political. He did not, however, think that there would be very much trade with either one or the other. The whole question would receive prominent attention in Parliament as soon as the House re-assembled, when they would be more in possession of the facts concerning the proposed loan and other matters.

The dahlia is a Mexican flower, which, as grown in the gardens of Mexico, captivated Hernandez, who visited the country in 1615, and mentions two species, one with pale red flowers, which grew wild in the mountains of Quauhuahuac, and was called "acoctli." Over a century later, M. Thierry Menonville, who was sent to Mexico to steal the cochineal insect from the Spaniards describes the dahlia with admiration. The first seeds were brought to Madrid in 1788, and planted in the botanic garden of the city, where the plants flowered in October, 1789. Lord Bute obtained some of these seeds and planted them in England, where the plant flowered in 1790. The modern name comes from Dahl, the Swedish botanist. The dahlia did not thrive in England till Lady Holland sent more seeds from Madrid in 1804.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfummed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Indian Famine Commission returns from Bankipore on Thursday next, and leaves again on Saturday for Madras via Cuttack, Bezwada, and Guntakul. After two days at Bellary, it will reach Poona about the 25th proximo.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a sum of thirty-one lakhs for the construction of a permanent bridge over the Indus at Kotri in connection with the Kotri-Rohri Railway.

As the scope of the military operations on the North-West Frontier has now been contracted, time-expired men of British regiments will be permitted to proceed home.

Four native hospital assitants, who did good service during the fighting at the Malakand and siege of Chakdarrah, have been promoted in their graded list.

The command of the Simla Volunteers has fallen vacant consequently on Sir William Bisset's retirement. Major Upcott will probably be appointed Commandant.

The strength of the Mounted Infantry to be maintained in Upper Burma is to be 100 British and 200 native : of the former 50 will be statationed at Mandalay and 50 at Shwebo.

Mr. J. B. Fuller, Commissioner of Jubbulpore, has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, during Mr. Ibbetson's absence on three months' leave. Mr. E. Maconochie succeeds Mr. F. G. Sly as Under-Secretary.

At the inspection of the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles the other day, in their camp at Malbazzar, Colonel Enriquez pronounced a high opinion on the efficiency of the corps. Quartermaster Helps, who receives the long-service medal, has had some twenty-four years' volunteering.

Owing to heavy rain in the North of Bahraich district, Sir Antony MacDonnell has been compelled to alter the programme of his tour. His Honour went direct from Bahraich to Balrampur by train on Friday, and left Balrampur for Lucknow by special train yesterday (Monday), arriving there at 3-5 p.m.

It is estimated that eleven lakhs of persons were present at the Magh Mela at Allahabad on the day of the solar eclipse. With the plague, if not in our midst, at least at our doors, writes the local papers, there was naturally some anxiety in regard to such a huge congregation ; but not a single case of infectious disease of any kind appeared.

Mr. J. G. Glass, Chief Engineer of Bengal, whose retirement under the 55 years' rule, should take place next month, will remain on long enough to wind up all the Public Works business connected with the recent famine. By that time Mr. R. B. Buckley will have returned from furlough, and will succeed Mr. Glass. Colonel Pulford, whose name was mentioned as that of the officer who would take up the appointment, will remain in the North-West Provinces.

An Army Circular just issued gives formal effect to the new regulations for promotion of Lieutenant-Colonels and Colonels of the Indian Army and the Staff Corps. We quote the regulations in full :—(1) A Lieutenant-Colonel may, if selected, be promoted to the rank of Brevet-Colonel after four years' service in substantive or brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in command of a regiment or battalion, or in any appointment tenable by a Lieutenant-Colonel which may be considered to be analogous thereto : (2) Colonels, whether brevet or substantive, are eligible, if otherwise fit, for promotion to the rank of Major-General.

Some further reductions are being made in the force at the Malakand, the 24th Punjab Infantry and the 35th Sikhs returning to Peshawar. The troops which will stay at and beyond the Malakand until the Chitral reliefs have been carried out will be as follows :—No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, three squadrons 10th Bengal Lancers, No. 4 Company Bengal and No. 5 Company Madras Sappers, the Buffs, the 16th Bengal Infantry, the 21st and 31st Punjab Infantry, the 38th Dogras, and 3rd Bombay Infantry. The 31st will be presently relieved by another regiment. The disposition of this force will probably be : on the Malakand *kotal*, two battalions native infantry, a detachment of cavalry and sappers ; at Khar entrenched camp, one battalion of British infantry, two battalions of native infantry, a mountain battery, two squadrons cavalry, and one company of sappers ; at Chakdarrah and Dargai respectively, half a battalion of native infantry and a detachment of cavalry. The garrison at Khar will be equipped as a flying column.

With reference to the remarks of various correspondents on the preponderance of Staff College men in the present frontier expeditionary forces, it may be noted that according to the latest list published there were four p.s.c. men on the staff of the Tochi Field Force, five on the Malakand and fifteen on the Tirah Force staffs. At the commencement of the operations the proportion was somewhat higher, and changes and subsequent appointments may have made a slight variation in these figures. It may be noted in this connection that some of the military critics at home have been taking the view that a great many more of the Staff appointments in the frontier campaigns should have been given to Staff College men, whose test of qualification, they complain, appears to be ranked no higher in the estimation of the Indian authorities than examinations for promotion or a course of garrison classes. That, in the correspondents' opinion, is just as it should be.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, possesses about the most luxurious and expensive office chair in Madras, Judges of the High Court not excepted. Some time ago this official ordered an office chair to be made for him at the Gun Carriage Factory. The chair was made and priced at Rs. 120. The Military Accounts Department, ever on the alert to do a little knocking off from accounts coming under their scrutiny, absolutely refused to allow the charge to pass, as being excessive. The Comptroller of Military Accounts, who rather prided himself on his chair, did not pay more than Rs. 35 for it in the local market and he was not going to allow the Inspector-General of Ordnance to sit on a better one if he could help it. The matter was eventually referred to the Government of India, who sanctioned the charge as a special case, as the expenditure had been incurred. The Inspector-General of Ordnance has, however, been asked to prevent such excessive charges being incurred in future.

In a recent article on the plague rules as they were promulgated in Bengal last November in what was known officially as Plague Notification No. 9, we suggested certain modification which, as it seemed to us, would tend to allay the alarm which had undoubtedly been created. As will be seen from the report of a speech by Sir Alexander Mackenzie at a recent conference at Bankipore, the Government of Bengal have now arrived at a similar conclusion, and a new set of rules is being drawn up. So far as we can judge the alterations are in the right direction, and ought to go far to convince the people that, whenever their wishes are not incompatible with reasonable precautions against the spread of plague, they will be readily considered by the authorities.

The annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association was held on Friday. Mr. Spink, the master, in the course of his speech, referred to the Currency Problem, and said it would be of incalculable benefit to trade if some measure were adopted by the Government to prevent the present disastrous uncertainty and fluctuations in trade. It was much to be regretted that so much delay was taking place in the announcement by the Government regarding the action to be adopted to establish a gold standard. Mr. Donald McGregor of the firm of Bathgate and Company, was appointed master for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were elected members of the Committee :— Messrs. W. Bushley, W. J. Bradshaw, E. B. Eden, E. Ball, H. Elworthy, and C. K. Powel.

Government officials are sometimes complimented by being asked for information upon recondite subjects : but the following request is trying ; the Comptroller, Hyderabad, a bit too high. Here is the letter, "verbatim," from a firm in Calcutta :—

*Calcutta, 15th January*, 1898.

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly let me know, by return of post, the address of Bani S ... ing, late Subedar 206th Infantry Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, He died at Barrackpur on the 23rd March 1874. Kindly excuse trouble.

Yours faithfully.

Any person having information on this matter will oblige by communicating with the Comptroller.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE "Militar-Wochenblatt" extracts some interesting particulars from the Rangliste of the German navy recently published, which indicates the various changes in commands, the creation of the new cruising division under Prince Henry, and the ships on foreign stations. It appears that the royal personages *a la suite* of the navy are the King of Sweden and Norway, the Emperor of Russia, the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke of the Abruzzi, and the Duke of Genoa, and the Grand Dukes Alexis Alexandrovitch and Cyril Vladimirovitch. Rear-admirals *a la suite* are Count von Waldersee, Von Eisendecher, and Baron von Seckendorff. The active list of the navy numbers 747 officers. There are but two admirals, Von Knorr and Koester, and three vice-admirals, Karcher, Thomsen, and Von Diederichs, the last in command in China. To complete the flag list there are Rear Admirals Oldekop, Hoffmann, Baron von Senden-Bibran, Barandon, Bendemann, Tirpitz (Naval Secretary), Prince Henry of Prussia, Von Arnim and Buchsel. The Captains number forty-seven, the commanders eighty-two (of whom sixteen seniors rank with lieutenant colonels in the army), 171 senior and 254 junior lieutenants and 179 sub-lieutenants. Five pensioned officers are *a la suite* of the corps of officers.

The *Militar-Wochenblatt* lately devoted an article to the spread of ideas of social democracy in the German Army. Herr Mittelstadt, a socialistic pamphleteer, had proclaimed that the Army was the sole "rock of bronze" upon which the monarchy was established, but said that, among the subaltern officers, were now many silent adherents to the social programme. Our contemporary asserts that this is untrue, and says that the sentiments of the Army and the spirit that dominates it are sufficient proof to the contrary. Moreover, fidelity being the soldier's first duty, the officer who became a social democrat would fail in his obligation, and would violate the solemn oath he took. But Herr Mittelstadt insists still more strongly that the ranks of the Army are infiltrated with the opinions he holds. The *Wochenblatt* does not deny that among the great numbers of young men embodied there must be many affected by such ideas, and perhaps especially in the Reserve and the Landwehr, but points out that so long as these fulfil their military duties, and enter upon no active propaganda, the discipline and cohesion of the Army will not suffer. The *Wochenblatt* concludes by dwelling upon the importance of the officers in maintaining the standard of discipline, and will admit no doubt of their fidelity to the monarchy and to all the monarchy implies.

Notwithstanding the excursions and alarums with which the drama in the Far East began, there has been so far no very surprising development. Missionaries were murdered and a new Imperial gospel was proclaimed; the vengeance of the "German Michael" has resulted in the "lease" of Kaio-Chau, with very substantial implied advantages behind. Meanwhile Prince Henry is making leisurely progress in the eastward, with "mailed fist" to enforce the advantage won. Russian and French ships are on the same track, and the Italians are not to be unrepresented. At Port Arthur and in regard to financial control in Corea the Russians have made as yet no very decided step. The British fleet is in evidence at Chemulpo, a demonstration of latent force. But this country desires no part in the dismemberment of China, though if that event should happen, she will take her part. Our interests, however, are commercial and fiscal, and remembering that trade follows the flag, it will be the duty of Ministers to see to it that no advantage we possess is subjected unduly to decay. From Germany there come rumours that we are prepared to guarantee a new Chinese loan, and whatever progress other Powers make, it will be remembered that we enjoy the benefits of the most favoured nation clause. In another column we give a statement of naval force in the Far East. The obscurity of the purposes of this country and Japan is the most weighty factor, doubtless, in the minds of foreign diplomatists, and there is every reason to believe that the Government is thoroughly alive to the gravity of the interests involved.

The nominal amount of the Italian Navy Estimates for 1898-99 is 105,963,646 lire, but, deducting certain charges assigned to them, which are not really for naval purposes, the actual total is 94,709,124 lire, and we gather from the Popolo Romano that, even of this sum, only 92·93 per cent. are for the Navy proper, the remaining 7·01 per cent. being for general expenditure (administration, &c.) and the mercantile marine bounties. Compared with the current year this purely naval outlay of 88,216,258 lire presents an apparent reduction, but this is made up by a sum voted for new constructions last July. The chief sums included are 24 million lire for the *personnel* and 19½ millions for ship-building. Either in commission or reserve there will be eighteen vessels and sixty-six torpedo boats. The Ammiraglio di Saint Bon and the armoured cruisers Vettor Pisani and Carlo Alberto will be made ready for service. In addition to these new vessels it is proposed to complete the battleship Emanuele Filiberto at Naples, the cruiser Puglia at Taranto, and the Agordat and Coatit at Castellammare and Naples, while signori Ansaldo are completing the Guiseppe Garibaldi at Sestri Ponente, and Fratelli Orlando the Varese at Leghorn. It is intended to lay down a cruiser of the Agordat class at Castellammare, with certain other vessels, torpedo gunboats, and first-class torpedo-boats, besides launches and harbour service craft, in number and character not determined or indicated. At the close of the financial year (July 1, 1899) the Fleet is intended to comprise 320 vessels of all classes, forty-nine of these being battleships, cruisers and gun vessels, and 146 torpedo-boats of various kinds. The Italian Navy League, founded by Jack la Bolina, has issued a capital initial number of its journal, La Lega Novale.

There can be no doubt that the prospects of really useful reforms in our military system are being seriously imperilled by the mistaken views of some of those who are the most powerful advocates of reorganisation. This fact has been especially enforced by Mr. Arnold-Forster's letter, and the somewhat rabid leading article thereon, which appeared in the *Times* of the 3rd inst. That there is very urgent need for a thorough reformation of the army system is most true; but there is at the same time equal need for extreme caution in the choice of methods. Present results are undeniably bad, so bad that too many people are consequently led into a rash condemnation of the general system, root and branch. What should rather be done is to carefully consider the system as it stands, and then decide whether the admitted failure is justly attributable to the system itself being intrinsically bad, or simply to the maladministration of certain details in an otherwise sound organisation.

The granting of a C.B. to Colonel Gilden has caused considerable satisfaction in Service circles, and the general opinion is that the distinction has been well earned. In 1870 Colonel Gilden acted as a member of the Central Committee of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, and proceeded to the seat of war as one of the Society's agents. In 1879 he was mainly instrumental in raising a fund of £12,000 for the relief of the widows and orphans of those killed during the Zulu War, and in 1880 he was successful in raising a similar fund in connection with the Asghan War. In 1885 he initiated the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, the present invested capital of which is over £22000.

The small cruiser Akasi has lately been launched from the Japanese state dockyard at Yokosuka. She displaces 2,800 tons, and is 295ft. 3in. long, with 43ft. 3in. beam, and 15ft. 9in. draught. She will be armed with two 5·9in., six 4·7in., and twelve 1·8in. quick-firers, besides four machine guns and two torpedo-tubes. Her engines are to be of 8,000 horse-power, and her coal capacity 600 tons. Her cost is estimated at 1,550,000 yen, or £155,000. The battleship Fuji was present at the launch.

During 1898 provision will be made for an improvement in the scale of rations issued to the German Army, amounting to thirty grammes of meat and forty grammes of suet (or sixty during the manœuvres) the higher scale of vegetable issues, which now obtains during manœuvres only, being permanently approved throughout the year. In future also the three meals of breakfast, dinner, and supper will be arranged as a regular issue to all troops. The last meal will, however, apparently be a charge against the individual pay of the soldier.

An official telegram from Manila states that the Spanish flag was hoisted at Camoesent and Biacubato on the 1st ultimo and that the insurgents rendered it military honours with cheers for Spain. As regards the Philippines, as a precautionary measure, the army of 22,000 Europeans is to remain for the present.

When receiving the commanding generals on New Year's Day the German Emperor expressed to them his gratification at the high standard of endurance and efficiency to which the German troops had been brought. These qualities, said His Majesty, had been especially shown in the remarkably small sick list during and after the recent manœuvres. He impressed upon his hearers the great importance of maintaining esprit de corps, without which it would be impossible to have an army in a proper state of discipline and efficiency.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, is produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 9d. per bottle

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
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½lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
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Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
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A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
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The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
REVIVISCENT CHOCOLATE,
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
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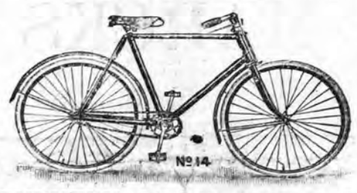
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Not a Chemical Preparation.
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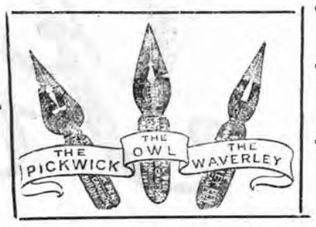
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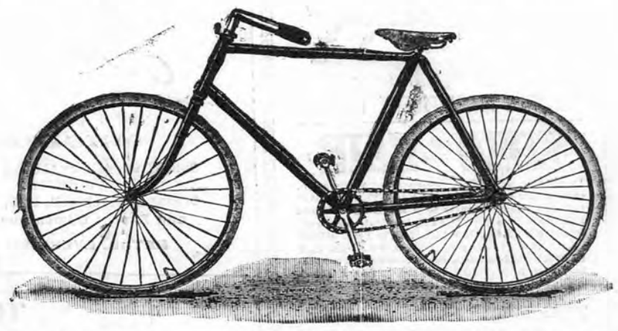
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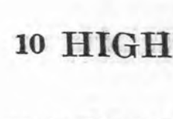
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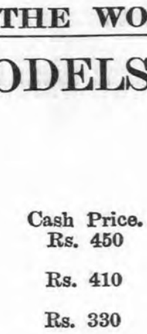
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